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THE
ELEMENTS

OF

Anglo-Saxon Grammar:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A

PRAXIS AND VOCABULARY;

BY THE

Rev. J. L. SISSON, M.A.

Of Clare-Hall, Cambridge.

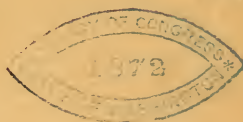
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MDCCCXIX.

*Gerald Allen Moon
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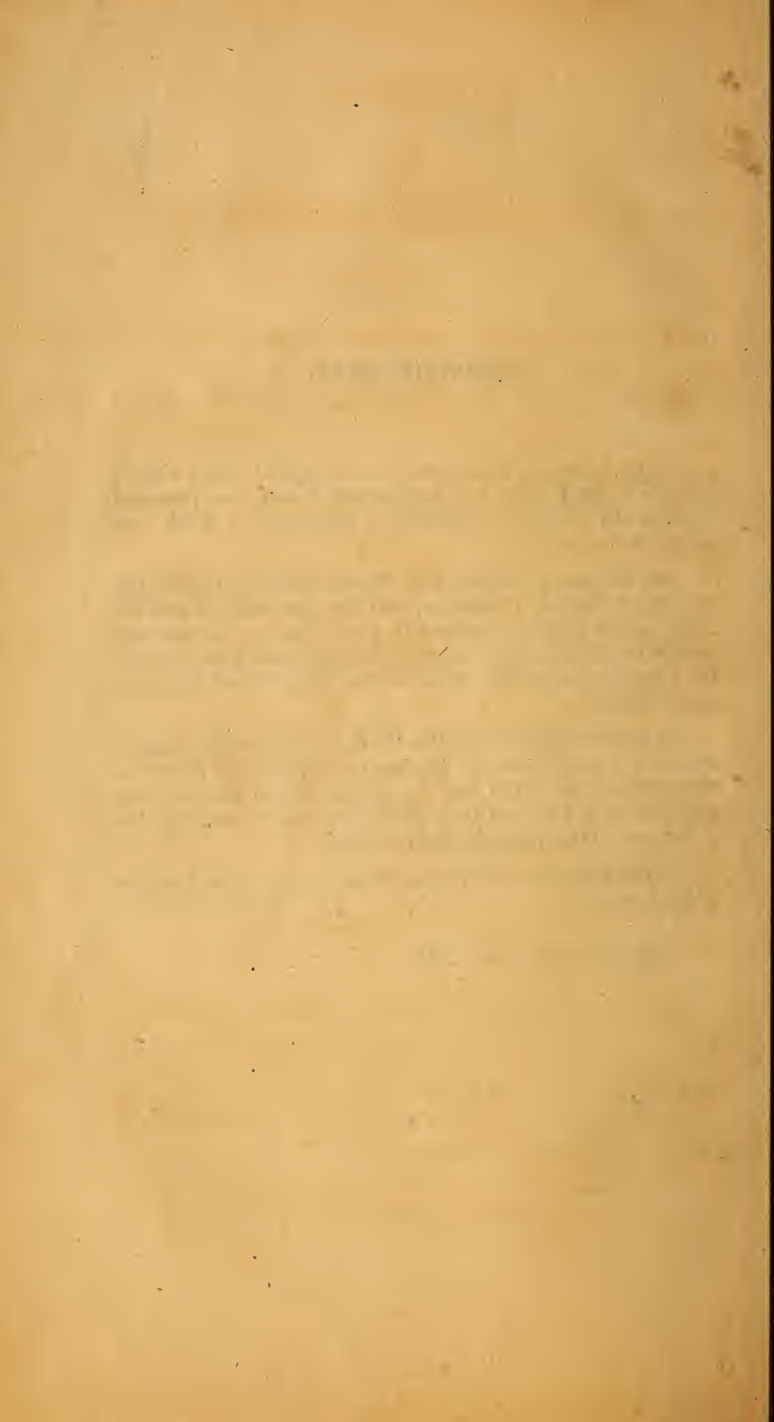
THE following Pages have been compiled with a view of offering to the Public, in a compressed Form, the principal Parts of Dr. Hickes's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, a Book now seldom to be met with.

An increasing research into Works published during the infancy of English Literature, and the prevailing Taste for Antiquarian Studies, (neither of which can be successfully pursued without a Knowledge of Anglo-Saxon) have induced the Compiler to attempt what he has long looked for from abler Hands.

In the Arrangement of this Work, the Plan of Dr. Valpy's excellent Latin Grammar has been adhered to, as closely as the peculiarities of the two Languages would permit; and whilst brevity has been throughout consulted, obscurity has at the same Time been carefully avoided.

A short Praxis and Vocabulary are added for the Exercise of the Learner.

Wakefield, Nov. 1st, 1819.



ELEMENTS

OF

ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing with propriety.

The subject of Grammar is sentences; sentences consist of words; words of syllables; and syllables of letters.

The Anglo-Saxon letters are twenty-five.

Name.	Power.	Name.	Power.
Ǻ a	a	O o	o
B b	b	P p	p
L c	c	Q q	q
D ð	d	R r	r
E e	e	S s	s
F f	f	T t	t
Ʒ g	g	Ð ð	th*
h h	h	U u	u or v
I i	i or j	W w	w
K k	k	X x	x
L l	l	Y y	y
M m	m	Z z	z
N n	n		

Other characters are, ȝ *and*; þ *that*; ƿ *or*; a period or full stop is marked thus, ∴ or thus, Ț.; other pauses in a sentence thus, .

Note. K and Q are seldom used, but in their stead, c, cp, or cu.

* As the Greek Θ.

Of the twenty-five letters, a, e, i, o, u, are vowels, the rest are consonants.

A vowel can sound alone. A consonant cannot sound without a vowel, though the Anglo-Saxons often omit the vowels, particularly at the end of words, as in the following, Nemyr, Lenð, Rixl.

A syllable consists of one or more letters forming one sound.

A diphthong consists of two vowels forming one syllable.

The Anglo-Saxon diphthongs are æ, œ.

A word consists of one or more syllables.

Some letters particularly vowels and diphthongs, are used indifferently for each other, thus,

Æ and a, as Æc or Ac, *an oak* : Æcep, or Acep, *a field*.

Æ and ea, as Æ or Ea, *water* : Æc or Eac, *eternal*.

Æ and œ, as Æghpep or œghpep, *everywhere*.

Æ and ý, as Ælc or Ylc, *each*.

E, i, and ý, as Efel or Yfel, *evil* : Embe, imbe or ýmbe, *about*.

Consonants are also sometimes used for each other.

B, f, and u, as Obeþ, ofeþ, or oueþ, *over* : Iþeþ or iueþ, *ivy*.

L and k, as Lýninþ or kýninþ, *a king*.

L and q, as Lpen or quen, *a queen*.

Ġ and i consonant, as Ġeo or ieo, *formerly*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech are eight. 1. Article, 2. Noun, 3. Pronoun, 4. Verb, 5. Adverb, 6. Conjunction, 7. Preposition, and 8. Interjection.

Articles, Nouns, and Pronouns are declined with number, case, and gender.

There are two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular speaks of one, as *Smið*, *a smith*.

The plural speaks of more than one, as *Smiðar*, *smiths*.

There are six cases, the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative comes before the verb.

The genitive has the sign, *of*.

The dative has the signs, *to* or *for*.

The accusative follows the verb.

The vocative calls or addresses.

The ablative has the signs, *by*, *from*, *in*, *with*, and *than*.

There are three genders, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

Articles are prefixed to nouns to denote their gender, and are thus declined :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>Se</i>	<i>reo</i>	<i>þaτ.</i>	N. <i>Ða.</i>		
G. <i>þær</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þir</i> or <i>þar.</i>	G. <i>þæra.</i>		
D. <i>þam</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þam.</i>	D. <i>þam.</i>		
Ac. <i>þone</i>	<i>þa</i>	<i>þaτ.</i>	Ac. <i>þa.</i>		
V. —	—	—	V. —		
A. <i>þam</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þam.</i>	A. <i>þam.</i>		

The article is prefixed not only to appellatives, but also to proper names, as, *Se Sibba mið ealle his folce. Sibba with all his people.*

The neuter article þaƿ is also frequently prefixed to masculine and feminine nouns for the sake of emphasis. Ðæne and þene are often used for þone; Ðone and þæne are sometimes put for the dative þam, as in the following example: *Ic Beda renðe ȝnetan þone leofestan Lȳninge. I Bede send greeting to the most beloved king.*

Ðan is often written for þam: þær and ȳo for ȳeo; as also ðære for þa, the accusative feminine singular.

The feminine article is also sometimes used for the masculine, as, *Seo Bȳrcop, for Se Bȳrcop, the bishop.*

The pronoun is also often prefixed even to the article for the sake of greater emphasis, as, *Lpæð he ȳe Bȳrcop him ƿo. The bishop said to him.*

Ðe is prefixed to nouns in all cases and both numbers, in the same manner as the English *the*, thus, *Ðe heofenlica fæder. and þe ȳunu. and þe halȳa ȳaƿ. The heavenly Father, and the Son, and the holy Ghost.*

Seo is often changed into þeo, and þam into þȳ.

The learner must remember that in Anglo-Saxon, the prepositive article often assumes the nature of a demonstrative or relative pronoun.

OF NOUNS.

There are two kinds of nouns, substantives, and adjectives.

A substantive is the name of a thing.

Substantives are either simple, as þur, *a house*: Æȝ, *an egg*: or compound, as, þenne-æȝ, *a hen's egg*.

Declension is the change of a noun in its cases and numbers.

There are four declensions of substantives.

The first declension makes the genitive case singular to end in er; the dative in e; the nominative plural in ar, the genitive in a; and the dative in um, as in the following example.

SINGULAR.

N. Smið, *a smith*.

G. rmiðer.

D. rmiðe.

Ac. rmið.

V. eala þu rmið.

A. rmiðe

PLURAL.

N. Smiðar, *smiths*.

G. rmiða.

D. rmiðum.

Ac. rmiðar.

V. eala ȝe rmiðar.

A. rmiðum.

Some nouns of this declension make the nominative plural to end in u.

SINGULAR.

N. Andȝit, *a sense*.

G. andȝiter.

D. andȝite.

Ac. andȝit.

V. eala þu andȝit.

A. andȝite.

PLURAL.

N. Andȝitu, *senses*.

G. andȝita.

D. andȝitum.

Ac. andȝitu.

V. eala ȝe andȝitu.

A. andȝitu.

The plural termination u is often changed into o and a, as *ʒemæpo* and *ʒemæpa*, for *ʒemæpu*, *boundaries*.

Other nouns of this declension make the nominative case plural the same as the nominative singular, thus,

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Wopδ</i> , <i>a word</i> .	N. <i>Wopδ</i> , <i>words</i> .
G. <i>porδer</i> .	G. <i>porδa</i> .
D. <i>porδe</i> .	D. <i>porδum</i> .
Ac. <i>porδ</i> .	Ac. <i>porδ</i> ,
V. <i>eala þu porδ</i> .	V. <i>eala ʒe porδ</i> .
A. <i>porδe</i> .	A. <i>porδum</i> .

The second declension makes the nominative and vocative singular in a: the other cases singular in an: the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural in an, and the other cases as in the first declension.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Witeʒa</i> , <i>a prophet</i> .	N. <i>piʒeʒan</i> , <i>prophets</i>
G. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .	G. <i>piʒeʒena</i> .
D. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .	D. <i>piʒeʒum</i> .
Ac. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .	Ac. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .
V. <i>eala þu piʒeʒa</i> .	V. <i>eala ʒe piʒeʒan</i> .
A. <i>piʒeʒan</i> .	A. <i>piʒeʒum</i> .

Proper names ending in a are declined in the same manner, also adjectives, pronouns, and participles, having a added to their regular terminations, as *ʒe ylca* for *ʒe yl*, &c.

SINGULAR.

N. Mapia, *Mary*.

G. Mapian.

D. Mapian.

Ac. Mapian.

V. eala þu Mapia.

A. Mapian.

The third declension makes the genitive singular to end in e, and the nominative plural in a: in all other cases it is like the first declension.

SINGULAR.

N. Wiln, *a maid*.

G. pilne.

D. pilne.

Ac. piln.

V. eala þu piln.

A. pilne.

PLURAL.

N. Wilna, *maids*.

G. pilna.

D. pilnum.

Ac. pilna.

V. eala ʒe pilna.

A. pilna.

In this manner also is declined ppurton, *a sister*, which makes in the nominative plural ppurtona, *sisters*.

The fourth declension makes the nominative case singular in u; the genitive in a; the dative, accusative, and vocative in u; and all cases plural as those of the third declension.

SINGULAR.

N. Sunu, *a son*.

G. runa.

D. runu.

Ac. runu.

V. eala þu runu.

A. runu,

PLURAL.

N. Suna, *sons*.

G. runa.

D. runum.

Ac. runa.

V. eala ʒe runa.

A. runum.

Many Anglo-Saxon nouns are irregular in their mode of declining : thus *Fæder*, *a father*, is a monoptot in the singular, but declined in the plural as nouns of the first declension : so also *Broðor*, *a brother*, and *Modor*, *a mother*, these make in the cases singular *Broðor* and *Breðer* ; *Modor* and *Meder* : in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural *Broðor* makes *Broðru* : to these may be added *Fot*, *a foot* ; *Man*, *a man* ; *Æg*, *an egg* ; *Lealf*, *a calf* ; which in the plural make *Fet*, *Men*, *Ægru*, *Lealfu*.

Latin proper names are used by the Anglo-Saxons, with their own terminations in all cases, except the genitive, which must end in *er*, as *Laiur re Larene oþre naman Iulur*. *Caius Cæsar*, whose other name is *Julius* : Latin appellations are also written in the same manner, as, *Ðy ƿelpƿtan dæge kalendapum Auzurƿapum*. *Bede*. *On the twelfth day of the kalends of August*. But to this rule one exception occurs in the sacred name, *ƿriƿt*, *Christ*, which is never met with under the Latin form *ƿriƿtur*.

For the numerous terminations of Anglo-Saxon nouns no certain rules can be assigned, a few of them however are here noticed.

1. Some end in *a*, as, *ƿereƿa*, *a reeve* ; *Lempa*, *a soldier* ; *Oxa*, *an ox* ; *Nama*, *a name* : of these some become English nouns, by casting off *a*, or changing it into *e*.

2. Many end in *anƿ*, *inƿ*, *onƿ*, *unƿ*, as,

Bīzanȝ, *worship* ; On-brȳpðinȝ, *instinct* ;
 Ðoƿopunȝ, *a complaint*.

3. Some in ȝ, or ȝe, as Mīpȝ, *mirth* ;
 Ġerihȝ, *sight* ; Mæȝȝe, *power*.

4. Several feminines in eȝre, ȳȝre, neȝre,
 nȳȝre, as Ðrunneȝre, *Trinity* ; Soȝƿæȝtȳȝre,
truth, &c.

5. Others in elȝ, as, Rædeȝ, *a riddle*.

6. Some in elð, as, Fæpeð, *a road*.

7. Masculines in ep, or epe, denoting the
 employment, whose feminines end in epȝre,
 ȳȝre, or ȳȝre, as, sædepe, *a sower* ;
 sæðȳȝre, *a female sower* ; Bæcepe, *a*
baker ; Bæcepȝre, *a female baker* ; Sȳȝepe,
a singer ; Sȳȝepȝre, *a female singer*.

8. Patronymics end in inȝ, as, Eleȝinȝ,
the son of Eliza ; Leuȝurinȝ, *the son of*
Cenfusus.

9. Those substantives which denote want,
 privation, or deficiency end in leaȝte or
 leȝte, as, Beapȝ-leaȝte, *want of children* ;
 Meȝte-leaȝte, *want of meat*.

10. Diminutives in inȝle, as, Rapinȝle, *a*
small rope ; Scipinȝle, *a little ship*.

11. Many others, of which several are
 diminutives, end in linȝ, as, Deoȝlinȝ, *a*
darling ; Lȳtelinȝ, or Lȳtel-linȝ, *a little one*,
 &c. This termination is adopted at present,
 as *hireling*, *suckling*, *nestling*.

12. Some end in ȝceapȝ, as þȳȝe-ȝceapȝ,
the soul.

The following appear more properly to

come under the head of compounds, than of simple substantives.

1. In *dom* denoting *office, dignity, state, or quality*, as, *Lȳn-dom*, or *Lȳnninȝ-dom*, *a kingdom*; *Ealdor-dom*, *earldom*; *Freo-dom*, *freedom*; *Deop-dom*, *servitude*.

2. In *rice* also signifying *dominion*, as, *Lȳn-rice*, *a kingdom*; *Birceop-rice*, *a bishoprick*.

3. In *had*, denoting *state, condition, or quality*, as, *Lild-had*, *childhood*; *Mæden-had*, *maidenhood*; *Lnihȝ-had*, *knighthood*.

4. In *rice*, *rice*, *rcȳn*, or *rcȳne*, denoting *care, office, business, or occupation*, as, *Birceop-rcice*, *the province of a bishop, diocese*; *Tun-rcice*, *the office of mayor*.

5. In *rice*, denoting *dignity, office, or state*, as *Driht-rcice*, *lordship*; *Ealdor-rcice*, *eldership*; *Freonð-rcice*, *friendship*.

6 In *prædenne*, denoting the *state or condition of persons and things*, as, *Gefer-prædenne*, *a society*; *Mæȝ-prædenne*, *consanguinity*; *hƿ-prædenne*, *a household*.

The participle of the present tense being put absolutely and having the final *e* cut off, becomes a substantive, as from *Demende*, *judging*; comes *Demend*, *a judge*; from *Freonde*, *freeing*, *Freonð*, *a friend*; *Lupande*, *loving*, makes *Lupand*, *a lover*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

An adjective expresses the quality of a thing.

Every word to which *thing* may be added is an adjective, thus *good*, *bad*, are adjectives, because we may say, *a good thing*, *a bad thing*.

There are two sorts of adjectives, 1. Simple, as, *eadiz*, *rich*; *æfen*, *even*: and 2. Compound, as, *epen-ece*, *co-eternal*; *τρη-eadiz*, *excelling in wealth or power*.

All adjectives are declined after the following example.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>Ʒod.</i>	<i>Ʒode.</i>	<i>Ʒod, good.</i>	N. <i>Ʒode.</i>		
G. <i>Ʒoder.</i>	<i>Ʒodpe.</i>	<i>Ʒoder.</i>	G. <i>Ʒodpa.</i>		
D. <i>Ʒodum.</i>	<i>Ʒodpe.</i>	<i>Ʒodum.</i>	D. <i>Ʒodum.</i>		
Ac. <i>Ʒodne.</i>	<i>Ʒode.</i>	<i>Ʒod.</i>	Ac. <i>Ʒode.</i>		
V. <i>Ʒoda.</i>	<i>Ʒode.</i>	<i>Ʒod.</i>	V. <i>Ʒode Ʒodan</i>		
A. <i>Ʒodum.</i>	<i>Ʒodpe.</i>	<i>Ʒodum.</i>	A. <i>Ʒodum.</i>		

The accusative singular masculine of all adjectives is formed from the nominative, by adding *ne*: the genitive, dative, and ablative singular feminine end in *pe*: the dative and ablative singular masculine and neuter, and the dative and ablative plural, end in *um*; and the genitive in *pa*.

Adjectives, participles, and pronouns of every kind often add *a* to their termination, or change their final vowel into *a*, and then

are declined like substantives of the second declension, excepting however their genitives plural, which must always end in *na*: thus from *forerpprecen*, comes *forerpprecena*, in the following *Se forerpprecena Lȳninȳ*, *the before named king*: From *Godcunde*, comes *Godcunda*, *divine*: so also *Se ȳlca ȳerīð*, *the same companion*: This rule is most used for adjectives placed emphatically and demonstratively, as *Orpald re Lurtenerta cȳninȳ*, *Oswald the most christian king*.

The following are the terminations of Anglo-Saxon adjectives.

1. Some end in *īȳ*, as, *Dneopīȳ*, *sad*: *Mȳpīȳ*, *joyful*: *Ænīȳ*, *any*: from this is derived the English termination *y*, in such words as *dreary*, *merry*, *any*, &c.

2. Others end in *rum*, denoting *habit* or *disposition*, as, *Lanȳ-rum*, *tedious*; this termination is still retained, as in *tiresome*, *wholesome*, &c.

3. In *ol* and *ul*, also denoting *habit* or *disposition*, as, *Fpettol*, *greedy*: *Ɗiccul*, *fat*; *Ɗinnul*, *lean*.

4. In *bær* and *ȳȳme*, denoting *fertility*; as, *Wærtum-bær*, *fruitful*; *þærīȳ-ȳȳme*, *troublesome*, &c.

5. In *full*, signifying *plenty*, as *Woh-full*, *having much trouble*, &c. and hence our *woeful*.

6. In *lear*, denoting *want*, as, *Sceam-lear*, *void of shame*; *Bloð-lear*, *without blood*;

7. Denominatives expressing *likeness*, in lic or lice, as, God-lic, *like a God*; þeopon-lic, *heavenly*; Eorð-lic, *earthly*; Weþ-lic, *manly*; Lild-lic, *childish*; Hence also the English, *godlike*, &c.

7. Denominatives expressing *likeness*, in lic or lice, as, God-lic, *like a God*; þeopon-lic, *heavenly*; Eorð-lic, *earthly*; Weþ-lic, *manly*; Lild-lic, *childish*; Hence also the English, *godlike*, &c.

9. In cund, denoting the nature of a person or thing, as, God-cund, *divine, of the nature of a God*; Wold-cund, *worldly*.

10. In *yc* denoting the nation, as, *Judeyc*, a Jewish man; *Romanyc*, a Roman by nation; *Englyc*, an English man; this termination is also still retained.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The positive declares a thing absolutely.

The comparative is used when one thing exceeds another.

The superlative when a thing exceeds more than one.

Adjectives of the positive degree form their comparatives in *aþ, æþ, eþ, eþe, ȳþ, oþ, uþ*, and *ýþ* : and their superlatives in *aþt, æþt, eþt, eþte, ȳþt, oþt, uþt*, and *ýþt*, as,

Rihtpire, *just* ; Rihtpirene, *more just* ;
Rihtpirert, *most just* :

To this rule there are however some exceptions, as,

God, *good*; Betepe, *better*; Betƿt, *best*.

God, *good*; Selpē, *better*; Selort, *best*.

Yfel, *bad*; Wƿnr, *worse*; Wƿnrert, *worst*.

Micel, *great, much*; Mæpe, *greater, more*; Mært, *greatest, most*.

Lȳtel, *little*; Lerr, *less*; Lært, *least*.

The words tƿ and ƿin prefixed to adjectives increase their signification to the superlative degree, as Fært, *constant*; Tƿ-fært, *most constant*; Meahƿiƿ, *powerful*; ƿin-meahƿiƿ, *most powerful*; Eadiƿ, *happy*; Tƿ-eadiƿ, *most happy*.

The adjective Fært affixed to a substantive changes it into an adjective, and increases its signification, as, Soð-fært, *most true*; Wuldoƿ-fært, *most glorious*.

OF PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is used instead of a noun.

The pronouns Ic and Ðu, are declined with singular, dual, and plural numbers.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. Ic, <i>I</i> .	N. Wit, <i>we two</i> .	N. We, <i>we</i> .
G. Min.	G. Uncep.	G. Upe.
D. Me.	D. Unc, unƿe, unƿum	D. Uƿ.
Ac. Me.	Ac. Wit.	Ac. Uƿ.
A. Me.	A. Unc, unƿe, unƿum	A. Uƿ.

For *Me* the Dano-Saxons use *Mec*, *mek*, *meh*; for *We*; *poe*, *urih*; for *U*; *uric*, *urich*, *uriz*, *urih*.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Ðu</i> , <i>thou</i> .	N. <i>Ʒyt</i> , <i>ye two</i> .	N. <i>Ʒe</i> , <i>ye</i> .
G. <i>þin</i> .	G. <i>incep</i> .	G. <i>eopep</i> .
D. <i>þe</i> .	D. <i>inc</i> , <i>incpum</i> .	D. <i>eop</i> .
Ac. <i>þe</i> , <i>þec</i> .	Ac. <i>inc</i> .	Ac. <i>eop</i> .
V. <i>eala þu</i> .	V. <i>eala inc</i> .	V. <i>eala Ʒe</i> .
A. <i>þe</i> .	A. <i>Inc</i> , <i>incpum</i> .	A. <i>eop</i> .

For *Ʒyt* in the dual number *incit* (*inc Ʒyt*) is often used; for *eop*; *Ʒeop*: The Dano-Saxons for *eop* use *Iuch*, *iuh*, *iph*, *iuich*, *iuuh*, *eopic*, *ioiph*, *Ʒeioþ*: and for *eopep*; *ipep*, *ueppe*, *iuop*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.
N. <i>þe</i> .	<i>heo</i> .	<i>hit</i> , <i>he</i> , <i>she</i> , <i>it</i> .	N. <i>þi</i> ,	<i>they</i> .
G. <i>hij</i> .	<i>hipe</i> .	<i>hij</i> .	G. <i>hipa</i> .	<i>heopa</i> .
D. <i>him</i> .	<i>hipe</i> .	<i>him</i> .	D. <i>him</i> .	
Ac. <i>hine</i> .	<i>hi</i> .	<i>hit</i> .	Ac. <i>hi</i> .	
A. <i>him</i> .	<i>hipe</i> .	<i>hit</i> .	A. <i>him</i> .	

For *hi* the accusative feminine singular *hiz* is often used; for *hi* in the nominative and accusative plural *hiz*, *heo*, and *hio*; for *hipa* and *heopa*; *hioþa*, *heþ*, *heþe*; *heom* for *him*, and sometimes for *hi*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ðīr.	þeor.	þīr, <i>this</i> .	N. Ðar,	<i>these</i> .	
G. þīrer.	þīrrepe.	þīrer.	G. þīrrepa.		
D. þīrum.	þīrrepe.	þīrum.	D. þīrum.		
Ac. þīrne.	þar.	þīr.	Ac. þar.		
A. þīrum.	þīrrepe.	þīrum.	A. þīrum.		

For þīr in the nominative case, the Anglo-Saxons frequently use ðær, ðer, ðeor, ðat, or ðæt; for þīrer in the genitive ðīrreþ, ðerer, ðær; for þīrum in the dative singular ðīr, ðiron, ðarrum: for þīrrepe, in the genitive and dative feminine ðīrre, ðæpe,; for þar in the accusative feminine ðær, ðeor: for þīrrepa in the genitive plural ðīrra, ðīrr.

The article ðe, reo, ðat, signifies the same as the demonstrative pronoun ðīr, ðeor, ðat. In the ablative singular feminine, the preposition on, is frequently put after the word it governs, as, ðæpon, for on ðæpe, *in that*.

Ðe affixed to pronouns of all persons becomes a relative, as, Ic ðe, *I who*: Ðu ðe, *thou who*: re ðe, *he who*.

Ðe prefixed to he in all cases, signifies relatively, as, ðe hīpa naman, *whose names*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Sýlf.	rýlf.	rýlf, <i>himself</i> .	N. Sýlfe,	<i>them-</i>	
G. rýlfer.	rýlfne.	rýlfer.	G. rýlfna	[<i>selves</i>	
D. rýlfum.	rýlfne.	rýlfum.	D. rýlfum.		
Ac. rýlfne.	rýlfe.	rýlf.	Ac. rýlfe.		
A. rýlfum.	rýlfne.	rýlfum.	A. rýlfum.		

ðylf or relf is compounded with other pronouns, as Ic rylf, *I myself*; ðu rylf, *thou thyself*; he rylf, *he himself*: and sometimes with nouns, as Petrus rylf, *Peter himself*.

The pronoun relative *who* is generally expressed by the article re, reo, ðæt, as, Ænear re oferfripðe Turnum. *Æneas who overcame Turnus*. Se is, *who is*. Se pær, *who was*.

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. þpilc.	hpilce.	hpilc, <i>who?</i>
G. hpilcer.	hpilcepe, hpilcne.	hpilcer.
D. hpilcum.	hpilcepe, hpilcne.	hpilcum.
Ac. hpilcne.	hpilce.	hpilc.
A. hpilcum.	hpilcepe, hpilcne.	hpilcum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. þpilce.		
G. hpilcepa, hpilcna.		
D. hpilcum.		
Ac. hpilce.		
A. hpilcum.		

In the same manner is declined rpa hpilc rpa, *whosoever*. And ðyllic or ðylc, *such*.

þpa, *who?* is thus declined.

M.	F.	N.
N. þpa.		hpæt.
G. hpær.		
D. hpam.		
Ac. hpæne, hpone.		hpæt.
A. hpam.		

In the same manner are declined *Æȝ-hpa*, *any one*; *ȝe-hpa*, *some one*; and also *eller-hpa*, *another*; *hpæt-huȝu*, *some little*.

Țlc, (when used emphatically *Țlca*) *the same* is thus declined :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>Țlc.</i>	<i>Țlce.</i>	<i>Țlc.</i>	N. <i>Țlce.</i>		
G. <i>Țlcer.</i>	<i>Țlcpe.</i>	<i>Țlcer.</i>	G. <i>Țlcpa.</i>		
D. <i>Țlcum.</i>	<i>Țlcpe.</i>	<i>Țlcum.</i>	D. <i>Țlcum.</i>		
Ac. <i>Țlcne.</i>	<i>Țlce.</i>	<i>Țlc.</i>	Ac. <i>Țlce.</i>		
A. <i>Țlcum.</i>	<i>Țlcpe.</i>	<i>Țlcum.</i>	A. <i>Țlcum.</i>		

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>Țlca.</i>	N. <i>Țlcan.</i>
G. <i>Țlcan.</i>	G. <i>Țlcpa.</i>
D. <i>Țlcan.</i>	D. <i>Țlcan.</i>
Ac. <i>Țlcan.</i>	Ac. <i>Țlcan.</i>
A. <i>Țlcan.</i>	A. <i>Țlcan.</i>

After the same form is declined, *Țe Țlea*, *he himself*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>Ænȝ.</i>	<i>ænȝe.</i>	<i>ænȝ, any.</i>	N. <i>Ænȝe.</i>		
G. <i>ænȝer.</i>	<i>ænȝpe.</i>	<i>ænȝer.</i>	G. <i>ænȝpa.</i>		
D. <i>ænȝum.</i>	<i>ænȝpe.</i>	<i>ænȝum.</i>	D. <i>ænȝum.</i>		
Ac. <i>ænȝne.</i>	<i>ænȝe.</i>	<i>ænȝ.</i>	Ac. <i>ænȝe.</i>		
A. <i>ænȝum.</i>	<i>ænȝpe.</i>	<i>ænȝum.</i>	A. <i>ænȝum.</i>		

For *ænȝ* is sometimes used *æni*; of ne and *ænȝ* is formed *nænȝ*, *no one*, which is declined like *ænȝ*.

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. Ænliþiȝ.	ænliþiȝe.	ænliþiȝ, <i>each</i> .
G. ænliþiȝer.	ænliþiȝne.	ænliþiȝer.
D. ænliþiȝum.	ænliþiȝne.	ænliþiȝum.
Ac. ænliþiȝne.	ænliþiȝe.	ænliþiȝ.
A. ænliþiȝum.	ænliþiȝne.	ænliþiȝum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
N. Ænliþiȝe.		
G. ænliþiȝra.		
D. ænliþiȝum.		
Ac. ænliþiȝe.		
A. ænliþiȝum.		

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ȝum.	ȝume.	ȝum, <i>some</i> .	N. ȝume.		
G. ȝumer.	ȝumpe.	ȝumer.	G. ȝumra.		
D. ȝumum.	ȝumpe.	ȝumum.	D. ȝumum.		
Ac. ȝumne.	ȝume.	ȝum.	Ac. ȝume.		
A. ȝumum.	ȝumpe.	ȝumum.	A. ȝumum.		

Some one is also expressed indefinitely by Man, as, *Țiȝ cȝniniȝ æt manneȝ ham ȝriȝncæȝ, if the king should drink at some one's house. Spelman's Con.*

Something, some little, and others of the same kind are expressed by *hpæthuȝu*, *hpæthpuȝu*, *hpæthpeȝa*, *hpæthpiȝu*, *æthpæȝ*.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	Ān, æn.	ane.	an, æn, <i>one</i> .
G.	aner.	anpe.	aner.
D.	anum.	anpe.	anum.
Ac.	anne.	ane.	an, æn.
A.	anum.	anpe.	anum.

After this form is declined nan or noan, *none*; and ana, *the only one*.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.		M. F. N.
N.	Āzen.	azene.	ažen, <i>own</i> .	N.	Āzene.
G.	ažener.	aženpe.	ažener.	G.	aženpa
D.	aženum.	aženpe.	aženum.	D.	aženum.
Ac.	aženne.	ažene.	ažen.	Ac.	ažene.
A.	aženum.	aženpe.	aženum.	A.	aženum.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.		M. F. N.
N.	Eal.	ealle.	eal, <i>all, the whole</i>	N.	ealle.
G.	ealler.	ealpe.	ealler.	G.	ealpa.
D.	eallum.	ealpe.	eallum.	D.	eallum.
Ac.	ealne.	ealle.	eal.	Ac.	ealle.
A.	eallum.	ealpe.	eallum.	A.	eallum.

Eal, eall, æll, or all, in composition signifies *excellence, perfection, or plenitude*, as, ællmihtriȝ, *almighty*.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.		M. F. N.
N.	Ælc.	ælce.	ælc, <i>each, all</i>	N.	Ælce.
G.	ælcer.	ælcpē.	ælcer.	G.	ælcpa.
D.	ælcum.	ælcpē.	ælcum.	D.	ælcum.
Ac.	ælcpē.	ælce.	ælc.	Ac.	ælce.
A.	ælcum.	ælcpē.	ælcum.	A.	ælcum.

The possessive pronouns are declined in the following manner.

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
N. Min.	nune.	min, <i>mine</i> .
G. miner.	minpe.	miner.
D. minum.	minpe.	minum.
Ac. minne.	mine.	min.
V. min.	mine.	min.
A. minum.	minpe.	minum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
----	----	----

N. Mine, *mine*.

G. minpa.

D. minum.

Ac. mine.

V. mine.

A. minum.

SINGULAR.

M.	F.	N.
----	----	----

N. Uncer. uncepe. uncer, *of us two*.

G. uncerer. uncerper. uncerer.

D. uncerum. uncerpe. uncerum.

Ac. uncerne. uncepe. uncer.

V. uncer. uncepe. uncer.

A. uncerum. uncerper. uncerum.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.
----	----	----

N. Uncpe, *of us two*.

G. uncerpa.

D. uncerum.

Ac. uncp.

V. uncp.

A. uncerum.

Uncper and uncprum are generally used for unceper and unceprum.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Upe.	upe.	upe, <i>our.</i>	N. Upe, <i>our.</i>		
G. uper.	uppe.	uper.	G. uppa.		
D. upum.	uppe.	upum.	D. upum.		
Ac. upne.	upe.	upe.	Ac. upne.		
V. upe.	upe.	upe.	V. upe.		
A. upum.	uppe.	upum.	A. upum.		

Uren and urren are used for upe ; urrer for uper ; urrum for upum ; and urre for upne.

SINGULAR.		
M.	F.	N.
N. Ðin.	Ðine.	Ðin, <i>thine.</i>
G. Ðiner.	Ðinpe.	Ðiner.
D. Ðinum.	Ðinpe.	Ðinum.
Ac. Ðinne.	Ðine.	Ðin.
V. Ðin.	Ðine.	Ðin.
A. Ðinum.	Ðinpe.	Ðinum.

PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.
	N. Ðine, <i>thine.</i>	
	G. Ðinpa.	
	D. Ðinum.	
	Ac. Ðine.	
	V. Ðine.	
	A. Ðinum.	

SINGULAR.

M. F. N.

N. Incep.	incepe.	incep, <i>of you two.</i>
G. incepter.	incepter.	incepter.
D. inceptum.	incepte.	inceptum.
Ac. incepte.	incepe.	incep.
V. incep.	incepe.	incep.
A. inceptum.	incepte.	inceptum.

PLURAL.

M. F. N.

N. Incepe, *of you two.*

G. incepta.

D. inceptum.

Ac. incepe.

V. incepe.

A. inceptum

SINGULAR.

M. F. N.

N. Eoper.	eopepe.	eoper, <i>your.</i>
G. eoperer.	eoperpe.	eoperer.
D. eoperum.	eoperpe.	eoperum.
Ac. eoperpe.	eopepe.	eoper.
V. eoper.	eopepe.	eoper.
A. eoperum.	eoperpe.	eoperum.

PLURAL.

M. F. N.

N. Eopepe, or eopppe, *your.*

G. eopppea.

D. eoperum, or eoppum.

Ac. eopepe.

V. eopepe.

A. eoperum, or eoppum.

The primitive pronoun *þe* has no declinable possessive, and therefore the possessive is represented by the genitives of the primitive in all genders and both numbers *hīr*, *hīra*, *hīre*, *heora*, which also are used as reciprocals; yet the reciprocal is sometimes expressed by *īn*, *īne*, *īn*, *his*, *hers*, &c. as in the following example, *Brezo enȝla bereah eaȝum īnum*, *the chief of the angels beheld with his own eyes.* *Cædm. 23.*

NOUNS OF NUMBER.

Cardinals from three to a hundred are undeclined.

CARDINALS.

1. An, ane, an.
2. Τρεζεν, τpa, τpeζen.
3. Δpύ, ηneo, ὄpύ.
4. Feopen.
5. Fip.
6. Six.
7. Seopon.
8. Eahτα.
9. Nizon.
10. Tyn.
11. Endlupan, ændlefan.
12. Tpepf.
13. Δneoτύne.
14. Feopenτύne.
15. Fipτύne.
16. Sixτύne.
17. Seponτύne.
18. Eahτατύne.
19. Nizonτύne.
20. Tpentιζ.
21. Άn γ τpentιζ.
30. Δpιττιζ.
40. Feopenτιζ.
50. Fipτιζ.
60. Sixτιζ.
70. pundreopόντιζ.
80. pundeahτατιζ.
90. pundnizonτιζ.
100. pundteontiζ.

ORDINALS.

- Se fopma, *the first.*
 Se oþer, *the second.*
 Se þriðða, *the third.*
 Se feopþa, *the fourth.*
 Se fifta, *the fifth.*
 Se sixta, *the sixth.*
 Se feopþa, *the seventh.*
 Se eahhteopþa, *the eighth.*
 Se niȝopþa, *the ninth.*
 Se teopþa, *the tenth.*
 Se endlufþa, *the eleventh.*
 Se twelfþa, *the twelfth.*
 Se þreohteopþa, *the thirteenth.*
 Se feorehteopþa, *the fourteenth.*
 Se fifteopþa, *the fifteenth.*
 Se sixteopþa, *the sixteenth.*
 Se feofonteopþa, *the seventeenth.*
 Se eahhteateopþa, *the eighteenth.*
 Se niȝonteopþa, *the nineteenth.*
 Se twenteoȝopþa, *the twentieth.*
 An ȝ twenteoȝopþa, *the one and twentieth.*
 Se þrittiȝopþa, *the thirtieth.*
 Se feorehteoȝopþa, *the fortieth.*
 Se fifteoȝopþa, *the fiftieth.*
 Se sixteoȝopþa, *the sixtieth.*
 Se hundfeofontiȝopþa, *the seventieth.*
 Se hundeahhtatiȝopþa, *the eightieth.*
 Se hundniȝonteoȝopþa, *the ninetieth.*
 Se hundteonteoȝopþa, *the hundredth.*

The reason why þunð is prefixed to all numbers from *seventy* to a *hundred*, has never been satisfactorily ascertained, the most probable one is this: In the Mæso-Gothic, (from whence the Anglo-Saxon derives many of its words) **ṭaiþun-ṭaiþunna** *ten times ten*, denoted the number 100; the length of this term however rendering it inconvenient for the purposes of conversation, the former part was rejected in discourse, though still retained in writing. Negligence of transcribers might easily remove the hyphen, so as to make the last syllable, **hunnā** appear *an affix* to the former syllables; repeated transcriptions would again alter the situation of this *affix*, so as to make it at last a *prefix* to the succeeding word, under which form it has been adopted by the Anglo-Saxons, though evidently redundant.

Ba, bezen, batpa, butu, butpu, *both*; is thus declined.

N. Ba, bezen, batpa, butpu, *both*.

G. Bezpa.

D. Bam.

Ac. *as the nominative*.

A. Bam.

To these may be added Anþeald, *single*; Tpyþeald, *two-fold*; Ðnyþeald, *three-fold*, &c. expressions still retained in our tongue.

The Anglo-Saxons frequently prefix or affix to nouns of number the numeral healse,

half ; which instead of adding to the number joined with it, signifies that the half of unity is to be taken from that number ; thus þreo healp, does not signify that *half* is to be added to *three*, but that half of unity is to be taken from it ; the meaning therefore of þreo healp, is not *three and a half*, but *two and a half* ; in the same manner feorþe healpe, is not *four and a half*, but *three and a half*.

þu micel, *how great* ; Spa micel, *so great* ; hu þela, *how many* ; Spa þela, *so many*.

OF VERBS.

A verb is the chief word in every sentence, and expresses the action or being of a thing.

Verbs have two voices :

1. The active, as Ic lufige, *I love*.
2. The passive, as Ic eom ʒelufod, *I am loved*.

Conjugation is the change of a verb in its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

A mood is the change of a verb to signify the various intentions of the mind.

Verbs have six moods ; the indicative ; the imperative ; the optative ; the potential ; the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

The indicative asserts, as *Ic lufize, I love.*

The imperative commands, as *lufa þu, love thou.*

The optative desires, as *eala gif ic nu lufize, I wish I may love; or Oh that I may love.*

The potential declares a power or ability; as *Ic mæg lufian, I may or can love.*

The subjunctive has always a conjunction or some indefinite word going before it in the same sentence, as *þonne ic nu lufize, when I love; or, when I may love.*

The infinitive is used as a substantive, and known also by the sign *to*, as *lufian, to love.*

There are three tenses or times, the present, the imperfect and the future.

The present denotes an action now doing, as *Ic lufize, I love; or, am loving.*

The imperfect, which also is used as the preter perfect, and preter pluperfect, expresses an action whether it be done in part, and not completed; lately done; or done some time back, as *Ic lufode, I was loving, I loved; or, I had loved.*

The future denotes an action that is to be hereafter, as *Ic pille lufian, I will love.*

Verbs have two numbers singular and plural; and three persons in each number.

The first singular, *I*; the second, *thou*; the third, *he, she, it*, and all singular nouns.

The first plural, *we* ; the second, *ye* ; the third, *they* ; and all plural nouns.

Gerunds and supines have the nature of substantives.

Instead of gerunds and supines the Anglo-Saxon verbs have what is called a *derivative infinitive*, which also sometimes assumes the nature of a future participle, as To *lufienne*, or, To *lufizenne*, *of loving ; in loving ; to love ; about to love ; to be loved*.

Participles have tenses like verbs, and number, gender, and case like adjectives.

Each voice has a participle of the present tense, as,

Active. *Lufiande*, or, *lufizende*, *loving*.

Passive. *Lufod*, or, *zelufod*, *loved*.

The passive has also one of the future, as, To *lufizenne*, *to be loved*.

Before other verbs are declined it will be necessary to learn the verb substantive.

Beon, *to be*.

Indicative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Eom, <i>I am</i> .	Synd, <i>we are</i> .
eapτ, <i>thou art</i> .	rynd, <i>ye are</i> .
eapτ, yr, <i>he is</i> .	rynd, <i>they are</i> .

Eam, and am are often used for eom ; rynt, ryndon, and ryn, for rynd.

Preterimperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Wær, *I was, have, or, had been*.

pære, *thou wast, hast, or, hadst been*.

paſ, *he was, hath, or, had been*.

PLURAL.

Wæron, *we were, have, or, had been.*

pæron, *ye were, &c.*

pæron, *they were, &c.*

Wærum is frequently used for pæron; pearð, purðe, and purðon, (from the verb porþan or peorþan) are also used for par and pæron.

Future tense.

SINGULAR.

Beo, *I shall or will be.*

býrτ, *thou shalt or wilt be.*

býð and pýrð, *he shall or will be.*

PLURAL.

Beoð, *we shall or will be.*

beoð, *ye shall or will be.*

beoð, *they shall or will be.*

Sometimes the future tense is expressed by rceal, and the infinitive beon, as Ic rceal beon, *I shall be.*

Imperative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Sī þu, or, rīz þu, *be thou.*

rī he, *let him be.*

PLURAL.

Beon pe, *let us be.*

beon ge, *be ye.*

beon hi, *let them be.*

Beo ðu, and per ðu, are sometimes put for rī þu, as also býð he, for rī he in the singular: in the plural for beon in all persons

are used beo, beoð, rin, rien, pere, paraþ; also perað ȝe, for beon ȝe.

Optative, potential and subjunctive moods.

Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Beo, *I may be, &c.*

bȳrȝ, *thou mayest be, &c.*

byð, or, pȳrðe, *he may be, &c.*

PLURAL.

Beoð, *we may be, &c.*

beoð, *ye may be, &c.*

beoð and peorþan, *they may be, &c.*

Instead of bȳð and beoð, are often used beo, rȳnð, and beon: for beo and bȳrȝ; rȳ.

Imperfect, perfect and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Wæpe, *I might be, &c.*

pæpe, *thou mightest be.*

pæpe, *he might be.*

PLURAL.

Wæpon, *we might be, &c.*

pæpon, *ye might be.*

pæpon, *they might be.*

In the optative mood eala ȝiſ, *I wish*; is prefixed to each person, in both numbers of each tense, as eala ȝiſ ic beo, *I wish I may be*; and in the subjunctive mood, þonne, *when*; is in like manner prefixed to all persons in each number and tense, as þonne ic beo, *when I may be.*

Infinitive mood.—Present tense.

Beon or *peran*, *to be*.

Gerund, or derivative infinitive.

To beonne, *of being ; in being ; to be*.

Weorðan or *pȳrðan*, *to be made, or to become*.

Indicative mood.—Present tense.

Weorðe, *I am made, &c.*

peorðeƿ, *thou art made.*

peorðeþ, *he is made.*

PLURAL.

Weorðaþ, *we are made.*

peorðaþ, *ye are made.*

peorðaþ, *they are made.*

The singular number is often written

1. Wunþe, *pȳrþe*, *purðe*. 2. *purþeƿ*, *pȳrðeƿ*. 3. *peorþe*, *purþe*, *pȳrþe*. The plural 1, 2, & 3, *peorþeþ*, *peorþon*, *pearðon*, *purþaþ*.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Weaþ, *I have been made, &c.*

peaþeƿ, *thou hast, &c.*

peaþ, *he has, &c.*

PLURAL.

Weorðon, *we have been made, &c.*

peorðon, *ye have been, &c.*

peorðon, *they have been, &c.*

Weorðan, *peorðen*, *peorþon*, are used for *peorðon*. In this verb the future tense is the same as the present.

Imperative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Weorþa þu, *be thou made, &c.*

peorþe he, *let him be made.*

PLURAL.

Weorþon ge, *let us be made, &c.*

peorþe ge, *be ye, &c.*

peorþe hi, *let them, &c.*

Infinitive mood.—Present tense.

Weorþan, or pȳrþan, *to be made, to become.*

Gerund, or derivative infinitive.

To peorþan, or pȳrþan, *of being made, in being made, to be made, &c.*

Participle.

Worðen, *made, become.*

REGULAR VERBS.

Verbs active are declined after the following example :

The regular active verb *lufian, to love.*

Indicative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Ic lufige, *I love.*

ðu lufarst, eſt, ſt, *thou lovest.*

he lufaþ, eþ, þ, *he loves.*

PLURAL.

We lufiað, *we love.*

ge lufiað, *ye love.*

hi lufiað, *they love.*

When the infinitive mood ends in an *pure*, the persons of the plural end *iað*: but if it end in *eon*, then the plurals will end in *eoð*: when a consonant precedes an, the plurals end in *að*: *Ʒ* before an, in the formation of the tenses becomes *h*, as *pæhþ*, from *pæƷan*.

Note. A syllable is called *pure*, when a vowel or diphthong immediately precedes it.

The present tense is sometimes formed by the auxiliary verb *eom*, and the participle of the present tense, as *Ic eom lufienð*, *I am loving*.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Ic lufode, *I did love, loved, had loved*.

þu lufodeſt, *thou didst love, &c.*

he lufode, *he did love, loved, &c.*

PLURAL.

We lufodon, *we did love, &c.*

Ʒe lufodon, *ye did love, &c.*

hi lufodon, *they did love, &c.*

The perfect is sometimes formed by the auxiliary verb *hæbbe*, and the participle of the past tense, as *Ic hæbbe lufod*, *I have loved*; *þu hæbberſt lufod*, *thou hast loved*; *he hæbbaþ lufod*, *he hath loved*; *pe hæbbaþ lufode*, *we have loved, &c.*

The pluperfect is also formed by *hæfoð*, and the participle in a similar manner, as *Ic hæfoð lufod*, *I had loved*.

The future tense is the same as the present, though sometimes the regular form is changed for that of the auxiliary verb *ŕceal* or *pille*, and the infinitive mood, as *Ic ŕceal* or *pille lufian*, *I shall or will love*, &c.

Imperative mood.

SINGULAR.

Lufa þu, love thou.

lufize he, let him love.

PLURAL.

Lufion pe, let us love.

lufize ge, love ye.

lufion hi, let them love.

Lufiaþ ge, is frequently used for *lufize ge*.

Optative mood.—Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Eala gif	{	Ic nu lufize	}	O that	{	<i>I may love.</i>
		þu nu lufize				<i>thou mayest love.</i>
		he nu lufize				<i>he may love.</i>

PLURAL.

Eala gif	{	pe nu lufion, an	}	O that	{	<i>we may love.</i>
		ge nu lufion, an				<i>ye may love.</i>
		hi nu lufion, an				<i>they may love</i>

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

eala gif	{	Ic nu lufode	}	O that	{	<i>I might love.</i>
		þu nu lufoderτ				<i>Thou mightest love.</i>
		he nu lufode				<i>he might love.</i>

PLURAL.

eala gif	{	We nu lufodon	}	O that	{	<i>we might love.</i>
		ge nu lufodon				<i>ye might love.</i>
		hi nu lufodon				<i>they might love.</i>

Future tense.

SINGULAR.

ealapaƿ	{	Ic luƿiƿe ƿȳt	{	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
		þu luƿiƿe ƿȳt	{	<i>thou shalt have loved.</i>
		he luƿiƿe ƿȳt	{	<i>he shall have loved.</i>

PLURAL.

ealapaƿ	{	We luƿion ƿȳt	{	<i>we shall have loved.</i>
		ƿe luƿion ƿȳt	{	<i>ye shall have loved.</i>
		hi luƿion ƿȳt	{	<i>they shall have loved.</i>

The subjunctive mood is formed in all tenses as the optative, only changing, eala ƿiƿ or þaƿ into þonne, as þonne ic nu luƿiƿe; þonne ic luƿode; þonne ic luƿiƿe ƿȳt, &c.

The potential mood is declined by adding the infinitive of the verb, to the auxiliaries mæƿ, moƿ, for the present, and to miht, poƿd, and ƿceoƿd, for the imperfect.

Present tense.

SINGULAR.

Ic mæƿ, or moƿ luƿian, *I may love.*
 þu mæƿeƿt, or moƿeƿt luƿian, *thou mayest love.*
 he mæƿ, or moƿ luƿian, *he may love.*

PLURAL.

We maƿon, or moƿon luƿian, *we may love.*
 ƿe maƿon, or moƿon luƿian, *ye may love.*
 hi maƿon, or moƿon luƿian, *they may love.*

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

SINGULAR.

Ic miht, poƿd, noƿd, ƿceoƿd luƿian, *I might, &c.*
 þu mihteƿt, &c. luƿian, *thou mightest, &c.*
 he miht, &c. luƿian, *he might, &c.*

PLURAL.

Wemihƿon, &c. luƿian, *we might, &c.*

ƿe mihƿon, &c. luƿian, *ye might, &c.*

hi mihƿon, &c. luƿian, *they might, &c.*

The future tense is formed by adding ƿýƿ to the present tense, as Ic mæƿ ƿýƿ luƿian, *I may love hereafter.*

Though this method of forming the potential be the most used, yet sometimes the verb has its tenses in this mood, without the aid of auxiliaries, as in the following, Ðæt ic cume, *That I may come.—St. Matthew.* Ðæt ðu oncnape, *That thou mayest know.—St. Luke.*

Infinitive mood.

Luƿian, or luƿiƿean, *to love.*

Gerund, or derivative infinitive.

To luƿienne, or ƿo luƿiƿenne, *Of loving; in loving; to love; about to love; to be loved.*

Participle of the present tense.

Luƿianðe, or luƿiƿende, *loving.*

The final e being taken from this word, makes it a substantive. Joined with the auxiliary verb beon, it becomes the present tense, as Ic eom luƿianðe, *I am loving.* It also is sometimes used for the future participle of both voices, as well as a gerund.

The perfect tense infinitive, is formed by the conjunction þaƿ, and the perfect indicative, as, Ic ƿiƿƿ þaƿ þu luƿodeƿƿ God, *I know that thou lovedst God.*

The participle future is formed by the infinitive of the verb and *ŕceal*, *pille*, or the verbs of motion, *ŕapan* and *zan*, as *Ic ŕceal lufian*, *I am about to love*; *Ic ŕape huntian*, *I am going to hunt*.

The initial augments, or inseparable prepositions *a*, *be*, *ŕop*, *ze*, *to*, &c. are prefixed to verbs, verbal adjectives, and participles, and frequently words are to be found when compounded with these augments, which are not to be met with in a simple form. The augments *a*, *be*, are sometimes, but not often prefixed to participles of the preter-perfect tense.

Anglo-Saxon verbs are declined in the passive voice by the auxiliary verb *beon*, and the participle of the present tense, as in the following examples.

Indicative mood.—Present tense.

Ic eom zelufod, *I am loved*.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

Ic pær zelufod, *I was loved*.

Future tense.

Ic beo, or ŕceal beon zelufod, *I shall be loved*.

Imperative mood.

Si þu zelufod, *be thou loved*.

Optative mood.—Present tense.

Eala gif ic eom zelufod, *O that I may be loved*.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

Eala gif ic pære zelufod, *O that I might be loved*.

Future tense.

Eala gif ic beo ȝelufod, *O that I shall be loved.*

Subjunctive mood.—Present tense.

Ɔonne ic nu eom ȝelufod, *when I am loved.*

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

Ɔonne, or þa þa ic pær ȝelufod, *when I was loved.*

Future tense.

Ɔonne ic beo ȝelufod, *when I shall be loved.*

Potential mood.—Present tense.

Ic mæg beon ȝelufod, *I may be loved.*

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses.

Ic miht, &c. beon ȝelufod, *I might, &c. be loved.*

Future tense.

Ic mæg ȝyt beon ȝelufod, *I shall have been loved.*

Infinitive mood.—Present tense.

Beon ȝelufod, *to be loved.*

Future tense.

Beon ȝelufod ȝyt, *shall be loved.*

Participles.—Present tense.

Ȝelufod, *loved.*

Future tense.

To lufizenne, *to be loved.*

Note. The augment ȝe is prefixed in general to the participle, to distinguish it from the perfect active.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Anomalous verbs are those which differ from the regular mode of declining.

The following form their tenses irregularly.

Æpencan.	<i>to extinguish.</i>	acpenc̃, acpanc, acpinen, <i>extinct.</i>
aþneoƷan.	<i>to suffer.</i>	aþneaƷ, <i>he suffered,</i> aþnuƷon, <i>they suffered.</i>
æcþnnan.	<i>to touch.</i>	æcþnan, <i>he touched</i>
aƷan.	<i>to possess.</i>	ah, <i>he has, or possesses,</i> aht̃, <i>he had, or</i> ahof, <i>he lifted up.</i> [possessed.]
ahpaƷan.	<i>to lift up.</i>	ahneof, ahnuƷe, <i>he rushed.</i>
ahneofan.	<i>to rush.</i>	apaf, <i>he arose.</i>
apuƷan.	<i>to rise.</i>	
aƷpanan.	<i>to entice.</i>	aƷpon, <i>he enticed,</i> aƷpanen, aƷponnen,
aðƷean.	<i>to wash.</i>	aðƷoh, <i>he washed.</i> [seduced.]
apneon.	<i>to reveal.</i>	apneah, <i>he revealed.</i>
Beatan.	<i>to beat.</i>	beot, <i>he beat.</i>
bebycƷean.	<i>to sell.</i>	beboh̃ce, <i>he sold.</i>
beƷnnan.	<i>to ask.</i>	beƷnan, beƷnnne, <i>he asked.</i>
belƷan.	<i>to be angry.</i>	bealƷ, bealh, <i>he was angry.</i>
beoðan.	<i>to bid.</i>	beað, buðe, <i>he bade.</i>

beoƿƿan.	<i>to beware.</i>	beoƿh, <i>he was wary, he took care.</i>
beƿitan.	<i>to preside over.</i>	beƿiſte, <i>he presided.</i>
briðan.	<i>to pray.</i>	bæð, bæð, <i>he prayed.</i>
binðan.	<i>to bind.</i>	band, <i>he bound, bunden, bound.</i>
brynƿan.	<i>to bring.</i>	brihtce, <i>he brought.</i>
bryncan.	<i>to enjoy.</i>	brynac, brynac, <i>he enjoyed.</i>
buƿan.	<i>to bend.</i>	beah, biƿðe, buƿe, <i>he bent, beƿð, beƿeð,</i> [<i>bent.</i>]
bycƿean.	<i>to buy.</i>	bohte, <i>he bought.</i>
Leoƿan.	<i>to chuse.</i>	ceaf, <i>he chose.</i>
cnapan.	<i>to know.</i>	cneop, <i>he knew.</i>
cnapan.	<i>to crew.</i>	cneop, <i>he crew.</i>
cuman.	<i>to come.</i>	com, cum, <i>he came.</i>
cunnan.	<i>to know.</i>	can, <i>I know, cuðe, he knew.</i>
cƿæðan.	<i>to say.</i>	cƿiſe, <i>you say, cƿæðe, he said.</i>
cƿæðan.	<i>to relate.</i>	cƿiððe, cƿiððe, <i>he related.</i> [dug.]
Deſpan.	<i>to dig.</i>	ðeſf, ðealf, ðalf, ðieſf, ðulſf, <i>he dug, ðulſen,</i>
ðon.	<i>to do.</i>	ðo, <i>I do, ðeſe, thou doest, ðeſ, he does, ðið,</i>
ðneccan.	<i>to torment.</i>	ðnohte, <i>he tormented.</i> [we do, ðið, he did.]

ðnyfan.	<i>to drive.</i>
ðynnan.	<i>to dare.</i>
Eðlæcan.	<i>to repeat.</i>
emþlacian.	<i>to look round.</i>
ƿapnan.	<i>to go.</i>
ƿealan.	<i>to fall.</i>
ƿenȝan.	<i>to take.</i>
ƿeohtan.	<i>to fight.</i>
ƿinðan.	<i>to find.</i>
ƿleon.	<i>to fly.</i>
ƿon.	<i>to take.</i>
ƿoppleoȝan.	<i>to lose.</i>
ƿranȝan.	<i>to go.</i>
ȝelæcan.	<i>to approach.</i>
ȝelæccan.	<i>to seize.</i>
ȝemetan.	<i>to find.</i>
ȝemunan.	<i>to remember.</i>
ȝeotan.	<i>to pour out.</i>

ðnyaf, he drove.
ðnyfte, ðnyfte, he dared, he durst.
eðlæhte, he repeated.
emþlac, he looked round.
ƿeþðe, ƿop, he went.
ƿeoll, he fell.
ƿenȝ, he took.
ƿeahhte, ƿahhte, he fought.
ƿanð, ƿunð, he found.
ƿleah, ƿleah, ƿleoh, fly, he fled.
ƿoh, he took.
ƿoppleaȝ, he lost.
eoðe, he went.
ȝelhte, he approached.
ȝelæhte, he seized.
ȝemette, he found.
ȝemune, ȝemunðe, he remembered.
ȝeote, ȝute, he poured out.

Ʒerean-on.	<i>to see.</i>	ƷeraƷ, ƷeraƷ, Ʒereaz, Ʒereah, Ʒereh, <i>he</i> [saw, Ʒerepen, <i>seen.</i>
ƷerpinƷan.	<i>to whip.</i>	ƷerpanƷ, <i>he whipped, ƷerpunƷen, whipped.</i>
Ʒetan	<i>to obtain.</i>	Ʒeot, ƷeotƷe, <i>he obtained.</i>
Ʒepæccan.	<i>to afflict.</i>	ƷepæhtƷe, ƷepæhtƷe, <i>he afflicted.</i>
Ʒifan.	<i>to give.</i>	Ʒaf, <i>he gave.</i>
ƷnaƷan.	<i>to engrave.</i>	ƷnoƷ, <i>he engraved.</i>
ƷnuƷan.	<i>to grind.</i>	ƷpanƷ, ƷnuƷanƷ, <i>he ground.</i>
Ʒan.	<i>to hang.</i>	henƷ, hoh, <i>he hung.</i>
healƷan.	<i>to hold.</i>	heolƷ, <i>he held.</i>
helpan.	<i>to help.</i>	hulpe, <i>he helped.</i>
hlhan.	<i>to laugh.</i>	hloh, <i>he laughed.</i>
hnƷan.	<i>to bore.</i>	hnaƷ, hnah, <i>he bored.</i>
hpeoƷƷan.	<i>to depart.</i>	hpƷuƷƷe, <i>he departed.</i>
Ican.	<i>to increase.</i>	icƷe, ihƷe, <i>he increased, ihƷ, increased.</i>
LiƷan.	<i>to sail.</i>	laƷ, <i>he sailed.</i>
lixan.	<i>to shine.</i>	liƷƷe, <i>he shone.</i>
MaƷan.	<i>to be able.</i>	mihtƷe, <i>he was able, he might.</i>

Niman.	<i>to take.</i>	nam, <i>he took, numen, taken.</i>
Ofðnucan.	<i>to oppress.</i>	ofðnuc, <i>oppressed.</i>
onȝitan.	<i>to understand.</i>	onȝeac, <i>he understood.</i>
Pæcan.	<i>to deceive, to lie.</i>	pæhte, <i>he deceived.</i>
plæcan.	<i>to beat.</i>	plac, <i>he beat.</i>
plihtan.	<i>to plight.</i>	plihce, <i>he plighted.</i>
Reccan.	<i>to reckon, to care for.</i>	reahce, nehce, <i>he reckoned.</i>
ruðan.	<i>to ride.</i>	rað, <i>he rode.</i>
ðacan.	<i>to contend.</i>	roc, <i>he contended.</i>
rahtclan.	<i>to reconcile.</i>	raeht, <i>reconciled.</i>
ſapan.	<i>to sore.</i>	ſep, <i>he sored, ſapen, soven.</i>
ſcippan.	<i>to create.</i>	ſceop, <i>he created.</i>
ſecan.	<i>to seek.</i>	ſohte, <i>he sought.</i>
ſecȝan.	<i>to say.</i>	ſæcȝde, ſæðe, <i>he said.</i>
ſiȝan.	<i>to fall down.</i>	ſaȝ, ſah, <i>he fell down.</i>
ſinȝan.	<i>to sing.</i>	ſanȝ, <i>he sung.</i>
ſitcan.	<i>to sit.</i>	ſæc, <i>he sat.</i>
ſlitcan.	<i>to slit.</i>	ſlac, <i>he slit.</i>

ꝛꝛpan.	to vomit.	ꝛꝛap, he vomited.
ꝛꝛlzan.	to depart, to ascend.	ꝛꝛaz, ꝛꝛah, ꝛꝛih, he departed, he ascended.
ꝛꝛneccan.	to stretch.	ꝛꝛnehꝛe, he stretched.
ꝛꝛealtzan.	to slay.	ꝛꝛealtz, ꝛꝛeoltz, he slew.
ꝛꝛiſzan.	to be silent.	ꝛꝛup, ꝛꝛupode, he was silent.
ꝛæcan.	to teach.	ꝛæhte, he taught.
ꝛæon.	to accuse.	ꝛæo, ꝛæoh, accuse, ꝛeh, ꝛuſe, he accused.
ꝛean.	to profit.	ꝛaſ, ꝛah, he profited.
ꝛꝛean.	to wash.	ꝛꝛoh, he washed.
ꝛyꝛian.	to grant.	ꝛyꝛode, ꝛyꝛode, he granted.
ꝛnnan.	to yield.	ꝛꝛbe, ꝛode, he yielded.
ꝛacian.	to wake.	ꝛeahꝛ, awakened.
ꝛacꝛan.	to wash.	ꝛeoꝛf, ꝛeoꝛf, he washed.
ꝛeðan.	to be mad.	ꝛeðde, he was mad.
ꝛeoꝛcan.	to work.	ꝛoꝛhte, he worked.
ꝛneſzan.	to accuse.	ꝛnehꝛe, he accused.
ꝛneon.	to conceal.	ꝛꝛoh, he concealed.
ꝛnnan.	to run.	ꝛꝛn, ꝛꝛn, he run.

ADVERBS.

An adverb is joined to a verb or other word to explain or qualify its signification.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Æ. aà, <i>always.</i>	Lærτ, <i>last.</i>
æðpe, <i>immediately.</i>	lanze, <i>long.</i>
æfpe, <i>ever.</i>	late, <i>late.</i>
æfter, <i>after.</i>	lenze, <i>longer.</i>
ær, <i>ere, before.</i>	Micelum, <i>much.</i>
ahpenne, <i>when.</i>	Næfpe, <i>never.</i>
Ecelice, <i>continually.</i>	nexta, } <i>next.</i>
Færinza, } <i>suddenly.</i>	nýhrta, }
fæplice, }	nipan, <i>lately.</i>
Geapa, <i>yore, of old.</i>	nu, <i>now.</i>
gefyppn, <i>formerly.</i>	nu-zena, <i>even now.</i>
gelome, <i>often.</i>	Oft, <i>often.</i>
zena, <i>as yet.</i>	Seldon, <i>seldom.</i>
geo, <i>ago, formerly.</i>	remninza, <i>suddenly.</i>
get, gýt <i>just now, as yet</i>	rinzallice, <i>always.</i>
hpaedinze, } <i>soon.</i>	rnud, <i>directly.</i>
hpædlice, }	rona, <i>soon.</i>
hpaþe, <i>soon.</i>	rpiþe, <i>much.</i>
hpænne, <i>when.</i>	rýmbel, } <i>always.</i>
hpile, <i>whilst.</i>	rýmle, }
hpilon, <i>whilom.</i>	Ða, <i>then.</i>
Inrtæpe, <i>immediately.</i>	ðapa, <i>then, when.</i>
iu, <i>formerly.</i>	ðahpile, <i>meanwhile.</i>
iu-zena, <i>long since.</i>	ðenden, <i>whilst.</i>

OF WISHING.

Eala, *oh.*|Eala ȝif, *oh that.*

OF ORDER.

Æt-nextan, *at length* | hýndan, *behind.*and ȝehu eller, *and* | Of þam, *after that.*[*the like.* on bæc, *backwards.*and ȝpa ƿorþ, *and so* | oð þis, *thus far.*[*forth.* Siþþan, *afterwards.*Behindan, *behind.*Eft, *again.*Fonð, *afterwards.*þƿýpftum, *in turn.*| Dær-æfter, *after-*[*ward.*| ðær riht, *immediately*| Ufon, *over.*

OF LIKENESS.

Eacƿilce, *alike.*Samod, *in the same*[*manner.* ƿilce, *as if.*rameylca ȝpa, *in like* | Ður, *thus.*[*way.* þur ȝenad, *in this*ȝpa, *so.*[*sort.*

OF PLACE.

Adun, adune, *down-* | Ellerhpider, *else-*[*wards.*[*where.*æȝhpanon, *eachway.* | ellon, *elsewhere.*æȝhpider, *every where* | Fonan, *before.*Beȝeondan, *beyond.* | ƿonneah, *near.*beheonon, *on this side* | Gehend, *near.*beneoþ, } *beneath.*

beneoþan, }

| ȝehƿære, *every where*| þær, *here.*binnan, *within.*| heonon, *from hence.*

hider, <i>hither.</i>	ƿpahpærƿpa, <i>whereso-</i>
hpær, <i>where.</i>	[<i>ever.</i>
hpanon, <i>from whence.</i>	Tohpær, <i>every where.</i>
hpider, <i>whither.</i>	ðanon, <i>thence.</i>
Innan, <i>within.</i>	ðær, <i>there.</i>
Neoþan, <i>downwards,</i>	ðider, <i>thither.</i>
[<i>below.</i>	Ufan, <i>above.</i>
nohpær, <i>no where.</i>	upp, <i>up.</i>
noþan, <i>northern.</i>	utan, <i>out.</i>
nyþer, <i>downwards.</i>	Wiþufan, <i>above.</i>
OnpeƷ, <i>away.</i>	ƿiþutan, <i>without.</i>
ðuþan, <i>southern.</i>	ƿiþýþan, <i>beneath.</i>

OF AFFIRMATION.

Æninza, <i>altogether.</i>	zýre, <i>yes.</i>
Buton tpeon, <i>doubt-</i>	þpæt þonne, <i>so truly.</i>
[<i>less.</i>	Ia, <i>yea.</i>
Geznunza, <i>surely.</i>	Soðlice, <i>truly.</i>
Ʒeƿiſlice, <i>even so.</i>	Wiðoðlice, <i>indeed.</i>

OF QUALITY AND COMPARISON.

Bet, <i>better.</i>	Færinza, <i>suddenly.</i>
Ealler, <i>entirely.</i>	Genoh, <i>enough.</i>
ealler to ƿriðe, <i>im-</i>	Ʒeapa, <i>well.</i>
[<i>moderately.</i>	heapmælum, <i>in heaps.</i>
ealler to ƷelanƷe, <i>too</i>	hpaðor, <i>the more, ra-</i>
[<i>long.</i>	[<i>ther.</i>
ealler to fært, <i>too</i>	hpæðlice, <i>quickly.</i>
[<i>fast.</i>	Lýterrne, <i>almost.</i>
eallum Ʒemetum, <i>in</i>	Ma, <i>more.</i>
[<i>every way.</i>	ma þonne, <i>more than.</i>
eallunƷe, <i>altogether.</i>	micclum, <i>much.</i>

mid ealle, <i>altogether.</i>	ðeaple, <i>greatly.</i>
Recene, <i>quickly.</i>	toþan, <i>so much.</i>
ðriðe, <i>much.</i>	Wel, <i>well.</i>
ƿriðon, <i>more.</i>	ƿýrre, <i>worse.</i>
Ðe ma þe, <i>more than.</i>	Yfel, <i>badly.</i>

Note. Adverbs of quality are frequently compared, as, ƿnotorlice, *prudently*; ƿnotorlicor, *more prudently*; ƿnotorlicorƿ, *most prudently*.

OF SHEWING AND POINTING OUT.

Ælengē, } <i>behold.</i>	heonu, <i>lo.</i>
eƿne, }	Nu heƿ, <i>lo here.</i>
þær iƿ, <i>here is.</i>	Ðer iƿ, <i>this is.</i>

OF ENCOURAGING AND WARNING.

Utan, uton, <i>come.</i>	Wapnaþaƿ, <i>beware lest.</i>
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OF EXCEPTING AND DOUBTING.

Ælcor, <i>else, otherwise.</i>	nýmðe pen ƿære, <i>un-</i>
Butan, <i>except.</i>	[<i>less, perhaps.</i>
buton, <i>without.</i>	nýmðe, <i>unless.</i>
Eller, <i>else.</i>	Ðý lær, <i>lest.</i>
Foran, <i>only.</i>	ƿƿinigenðlice, <i>per-</i>
Naler, <i>unless.</i>	[<i>haps.</i>
nemne, <i>except.</i>	Walð, pen, penunze, <i>by</i>
noht þon lær, <i>never-</i>	[<i>chance.</i>
[<i>theless.</i>	

OF DENYING.

Na, ne, <i>no.</i>	ne ne, }
næfƿne, <i>never.</i>	no, }
nær, neƿe, <i>no.</i>	noht, noht, }
neller, nalær, <i>no.</i>	nohƿæþer, <i>no where.</i>
naterþon, <i>by no</i>	On nan ƿiƿum, <i>in no</i>
[<i>means.</i>	[<i>wise.</i>

Note. Ne, by cutting off the e, is often made to coalesce with the following noun, or verb, and form with them one word, thus, ne ænizum are contracted into nænizum. Ne pille are also contracted into nille.

OF COLLECTING.

Ætzædene, <i>together.</i>	Samod, <i>together.</i>
peap-mælum, <i>in heaps</i>	

OF REMITTING, RELAXING, &c.

Æner pana, <i>one less.</i>	Lýtum, <i>by degrees.</i>
Fæzepe, <i>gradually.</i>	Softe, <i>gently.</i>
þpæt-hpeza, } <i>by little</i>	ꝛticce-mælum } <i>gra-</i>
hpæt-hpuzu, } & <i>little.</i>	ꝛtund-mælum } <i>dually</i>
hpon, <i>a little.</i>	Wona, pana, <i>less.</i>
hpon-licop, <i>somewhat</i>	
	[less.]

OF ASKING.

Epýꝛt þu, } <i>what say</i>	þumeta, <i>how?</i>
Epýꝛtula, } <i>you? how?</i>	hpý, <i>why?</i>
Fopþpý, fopþpýz, } <i>for</i>	La hu ofz, <i>how often?</i>
	[why?] To hpan, <i>how long?</i>
fopþpon, <i>wherefore.</i>	to hpý, <i>for why?</i>

OF NUMBER.

Æne, <i>once.</i>	Ðripa, <i>thrice.</i>
Tuua, <i>twice.</i>	

CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction joins sentences and words together.

Copulative.

And, *and* ; eac, *also* ; eft, *again*.

Disjunctive.

Ac, *but* ; æzþer, *either* ; aþon oððe, *one of the two* ; hpæþer, *whether* ; nana, *nor* ; ne, *not* ; nehþæþer, *neither* ; jam, *whether*.

Conditional.

Elf, *if*.

Diminutive.

þurru, hurru þinza, hpæza, *at least*.

Completive.

And, *but* ; hpæt þa, *yet* ; roðlice, *but* ; rpilce, *in as much as* ; rpilce eac, *moreover* ; u-ton nu, *besides* ; pitoðlice, *but*.

Adversative.

Furðon, *also* ; hpæðepe, *yet* ; naler—ac, *not only—but* ; ðeah, *though* ; ðeah þe, *although* ; ðeah hpæþepe, *notwithstanding* ; ðe ler, *lest*.

Illative.

Eornortlice, *therefore* ; forðam, *since* ; ðær, *because* ; ðý, *wherefore* ; pitoðlice, *therefore*.

PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition is placed before a substantive, which it governs and connects with a sentence, or else is joined in composition with another word.

Some prepositions are used only in composition, and therefore are called *inseparable prepositions*.

The prepositions following govern an accusative case.

Abutan, <i>about</i>	Ongean, }	} <i>against.</i>
aŷean, aŷen, <i>against.</i>	Teh,	
andlan, andlonŷ, <i>along.</i>	ŷuph, <i>through.</i>	
Beŷeond, beŷeondan,	Wiŷforan, <i>before.</i>	
[<i>beyond.</i>	piŷæftan, <i>after.</i>	
Emb, embutan, <i>about.</i>	piŷŷeondan, <i>about.</i>	
eond, <i>beyond.</i>	piŷutan, <i>without.</i>	

The following govern an ablative case.

Æfter, <i>after.</i>	ŷehend, <i>near.</i>
æp, <i>before.</i>	Into, <i>into.</i>
æt, <i>at, by, from.</i>	Mid, <i>with.</i>
ætforan, <i>before.</i>	Neah, <i>near.</i>
amanŷ, <i>among.</i>	Of, <i>of, from, out of.</i>
Be-æftan, <i>behind.</i>	on-uŷfan, <i>on high.</i>
be, bi, biŷ, <i>by, for, ac-</i>	Til, to, <i>to.</i>
[<i>cording to.</i>	toforan, <i>before.</i>
beheonan, <i>on this side.</i>	toinidder, <i>between.</i>
binnan, <i>within.</i>	topearð, <i>towards.</i>
buŷan, <i>above.</i>	Up, <i>above.</i>
Foŷ, <i>for.</i>	unŷeon, <i>near.</i>
ŷpa, ŷpam, <i>from, by.</i>	

The following prepositions govern both cases.

Beforan, *before*.

butan, buton, *except, beyond, without*.

betweox, betpux, betpix, betpih, *between*.

Fon, *for, on account of*.

Gemanz, *amongst*.

Innan, *into, in*.

Ofer, *over, beyond*.

on, *to, amongst, in*.

oð, *to, as far as*.

Tozeaner, *against*.

Uppan, *upon, above*.

under, *under*.

utan, *about, without*.

Wið, *with*.

Several of the above prepositions frequently occur in composition as well as alone; the following are *inseparables*, and seldom used out of composition.

And, as, and-bīdian, *to wait for*; and-ſenzan, *to assume*; and-lonꝥ, *at length*; and-ſpurnan, *to offend*; and-ſtandan, *to resist*; and-ſpapian, *to answer*.

Eð, as, eð-cennunꝥ, *regeneration*; eð-cepp, *return*; eð-nīpian, *to renew*;

Efen, as, efen-eald, *co-eval*; efen-læcan, *to compare*; efen-bliſſian, *to congratulate*; efen-ðpæpe, *concordant*.

Eft, as, eft-aꝥpan, *to give back*; to restore; eft-anīpan, *to renew*.

Em, as em-ðon, *to surround, to encompass*; em-leoƿ, *equally dear*.

Foƿe, as foƿe-beon, *to be before*; foƿe-ƷanƷan, *to precede*; foƿe-ƷereƷƷan, *to set before, to prefix*.

Miƿ, as miƿ-liƷian, *to displease*; miƿ-ðæð, *a misdeed, a crime*. Miƿ-hýƿan, *to disobey*; miƿ-Ʒiman, *to neglect*.

Oƿ, as oƿ-blæðe, *without blood*; on-Ʒeƿorðen, *uncreated*; oƿ-ƿýƷe, *with impunity*; oƿ-mærƷe, *immeasurable, immense*.

Un, as un-boht, *unbought*; un-clean, *unclean*; un-Ʒiƿian, *to put off*. Un-cuð, *unknown, uncouth*; un-fæƷne, *deformed*.

Wiðer, as ƿiðer-ƷeƷan, *to gainsay, to contradict*; ƿiðer-Ʒacan, *to oppose*.

Note. Anglo-Saxon prepositions, when set alone, become adverbs, as Ic ƿtanðe on þaƿ healf, Ʒ þu onƷean, *I stand on this side, and thou on the opposite*. They are also often put after the nouns they govern, as ðe anƷel hýƿe ƿƿam ƷeƿaƷ, *The angel departed from her*. Luke 1. 38.

INTERJECTIONS.

An interjection is an exclamation, expressing a sudden emotion, or passion of the mind.

OF GRIEF.

Eop, *alas!* eop me, *ah me!* pa ɪr me, *woe is me!* pa la pa, *well away.*

OF JOY.

Wel, pel la, pel me, *oh well!* *well done.*

OF DISGUST.

On peʒ, *fie!* *away!* pala je, *out on it.*

OF CALLING.

Eala ʃu, hɪpɪɾ ʃu, *oh!* *hist!* *holloa.*

OF WISHING.

Eala ʒɪʃ, *O that!* pa la, *I wish.*

OF PRAISE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Do, *come, come!* uɾon, *well done!* pella pel, *very well.*

OF ADMIRATION.

Eala hu, *oh how.*

SYNTAX.

Syntax is the proper construction of words in a sentence.

A *simple sentence* consists of a nominative, a verb, and the case of a verb.

There are two parts of syntax: *concord*, when words agree together; and *government*, when a word requires another to be put in a particular case or mood.

CONCORD.

There are three concords; the first, between the nominative case and the verb: the second, between the substantive and the adjective: the third, between the antecedent and the relative.

The nominative case and the verb.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person, as,

Willelm cȳnȝ ȝeaf. *Chron. Sax.*

William the king gave.

Two or more nominatives singular will have a verb plural, as,

þapold eopl 7 Leofþine foran to Brýð-
rtope. *Sax. Chron.*

Earl Harold and Leowin went to Bristol.

A noun of multitude singular may have a
verb plural, as,

Ðæt folc pær 7eanbidiðende 7 pundro-
don. *St. Luke.*

The people were waiting and wondered.

Ðeor meniðeo hýð rýnt
apýrðede. *St. John.*

This people are cursed.

The substantive and the adjective.

The adjective agrees with its substantive in
gender, number, and case, as,

þer iſ min leofa ſuna. *St. Matthew.*

Here is my beloved Son.

þiriðende lang 7ebeð. *St. Luke.*

Pretending a long prayer.

Two or more substantives singular will
have an adjective plural, as,

Ælfric ſcot 7 Ægelric ſcot rýnt 7ef-
peode. *Tes. Manu.*

Ælfric Scott and Ægelric Scott are freed.

A noun of multitude singular will have an
adjective plural, as,

Wýcelnýr heofonliceſ pepeðeſ God he-
riðendra, 7 þuſ cpeðendra. *Luke.*

*A multitude of the heavenly host, praising
God, and thus saying.*

A substantive is often placed between two adjectives, agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, as,

Orpio je cýninȝ ȝrūnme heptunȝe ȝ unapærnendlice þropaðe. *Bede.*

King Oswio suffered grievous and intolerable irruptions.

The antecedent and the relative.

The relative agrees in gender, number, and case with a substantive understood after it ; and in gender, number, and person with the substantive going before, called its antecedent, as,

Lom Eadparð to Enȝla-land, je pær Eadparðer broþor. *Sax. Chron.*

Edward, who was Edward's brother came to England.

GOVERNMENT.

Words put in the same case, &c.

Two substantives, signifying the same thing, are put in the same case by apposition, as,

Willelm cýnȝ. *Sax. Chron.*

William the king.

Anglo-Saxon verbs are sometimes put in the same tense, number, and person, by apposition, as,

Standað heƿ ute, ƿýllað ðe Ʒereon. *St. Luke.*

They stand here without, who wish to see thee.

Beon and several other verbs require the same case after, which they have before them, as,

God is min Ʒepita. *Test. Elfhel.*

God is my witness.

Words which govern a genitive.

When two substantives come together, signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive case, as,

LýnninƷ heofoner. *Alfredi. Test.*

The king of heaven.

This genitive is sometimes changed into a dative, as,

Þým to fultume. *Bede.*

For a help to him, (his help.)

An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, is followed by a genitive, as,

Micel heƿiƷer. *Bede.*

A great army.

Eal rincet. *Fr. Jud.*

All the treasure.

Adjectives which signify *desire*, *knowledge*, or *ignorance*, are followed by a genitive, as,

WeoƷðmýnða Ʒeoƿn. Boca Ʒleap. *Boet.*

Desirous of honour. Skilled in books.

Unþr̃ ȝoðcundan naman ȝ ȝeleaƿan.
Bede.

Ignorant of the divine name and faith.

The *part of time*, answering to the question *when*, is put in the genitive, as,

Ðær ðaȝer. *Jos.*

That day.

Daȝer ȝ nihter.

By day and night.

Praise, blame, or quality of a thing, are put in the genitive, as,

Ʒoðne ȝleaunerre cniht. *Bede.*

A boy of good disposition.

Folc heaþer moder. *Exodus.*

People of a hard mind.

The interrogative *hpa*, requires a genitive after it, as,

þpa þr̃pa monn. *Boet.*

Which of the wise men.

þpæt ȝfeles. *St. Mark.*

What evil.

The substantive verb *beon*, followed in English by *of*, governs a genitive, as,

Ða ȝinȝ ðe r̃ynd Ʒoðer. *St. Matthew*

The things which are God's.

Ʒaȝ þu uþer ȝefeþer. *Jos.*

Art thou of our company.

Verbs of tempting, asking, helping, tasting, pitying, &c. govern a genitive case, as,

Ne ƿanda þu ȝiner Ʒoðer. *Deut.*

Tempt not thy God.

Łif hiſ ſunu hine biſ hlaſeſ. *St. Mat.*

If his son ask of him a piece of bread.

God Ælmihtig helpe ure. *M.S. Sax.*

God Almighty help us.

Ðær þiner onbýrðde. *St. John.*

Tasted the wine.

Ἐπε γένιτροδ: *St. Mark.*

Pity us.

Partitives, numerals, and superlatives, govern a genitive, as,

Сумѣ ѿапа бочѣа. *St. Luke.*

Some of the scribes.

Трезѣн ѿѿпа леозера. *St. Mat.*

Two false witnesses.

Galna ræða lært. *St. Mark.*

The least of all seeds.

Calpa pýnta mæzt. *St. Mark.*

Greatest of all herbs.

DATIVE.

Words compounded of *epen*, *epn*, *emn*, as also nouns ending in *pull* and *lice*, have a dative after them, as,

Efen-læcan þam apostolum. *Wan. Cat.*

To imitate the apostles.

Emn-rapuz heom. *Oros.*

Pitying them.

Wunðfull þam cýnninum. *Ælj.*

To be honoured by kings.

Unareczendlice ænigum. *Chron. Saa.*

Not to be told to any one.

The verb *fȳlian* or *fȳliȳean*, *to follow*, governs a dative case, as,

Ða fceap hȳm fȳliȳeað. *St. John.*

The sheep follow him.

Ðar tacnu fȳliað þam þe ȳelyfað. *St. Mark.*

These signs shall follow them that believe.

Verbs used acquisitively govern a dative, as,

Ēif hpa him rihter biððe. *Leges Inæ.*

If any one demand justice of him.

Doð ȳel þam þe eop ȳfel doð. *St. Mat.*

Do well to them that do evil to you.

Verbs of commanding and obeying govern a dative, as,

Uñcleanum ȳarȳum bebȳt ȳ hi hȳprumað him. *St. Mark.*

He commandeth the unclean spirits and they obey him.

Verbs of giving, administering, restoring, serving, rebuking, and forbidding govern a dative case, as,

Nellan ȳe rȳllan þat halȳe hundum. *St. Mat.*

Give not that which is holy to the dogs.

þeo þenode him. *St. Mark.*

She ministered to them.

And bȳrihte þa þȳrtȳȳ reȳllinȳar to þæpa raceþða ȳ ealðȳum. *St. Mat.*

And brought back the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders.

Ne mæg man þeop ƿam hlaƿordum þeopian. *St. Luke.*

No man can serve two masters.

Ða ciððon hiƿ leorning-cnihtas þam þe hi bƿohton. *St. Mark.*

His disciples rebuked those that brought them.

And ne ƿorþeode ge him. *St. Mark.*

And forbid them not.

Verbs of judging and thanking govern a dative, as,

Demað him be eoppe æ. *St. John.*

Judge him according to your law.

þym ðancode. *St. Luke.*

He thanked him.

Verbs of favouring, telling, answering, profiting, and believing, govern a dative, as,

Pilatus ƿolde þa þam ƿolce gecƿeman. *St. Mark.*

Pilate wished to favour the people.

Ða ƿæðeƿ me ƿæðe. *St. John.*

What the Father hath told me.

Ansƿarias þu sƿa þam biſceope. *St. John.*

Answerest thou the high-priest [bishop] so.

þƿæt ƿremað men. *St. Mark.*

What shall it profit a man.

Foƿðam þu minum ƿordum ne gelyƿdeſt. *St. Luke.*

Because thou believest not my word.

ACCUSATIVE.

All transitive verbs require an accusative after them, as,

Læddon hýne to Caíphan. *St. Mat.*

They led him to Caiphas.

Ge-eþalraðon hýne. *St. Mark.*

They reviled him.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and some others, govern a double accusative, as,

þine axodon þ þiȝrpel. *St. Mark.*

They asked him the parable.

Ge-do hine rihter ȝȝrðe. *Leges Inœ.*

Let him do him justice.

ABLATIVE.

A substantive with a participle, or two substantives with the word *being*, understood between them, governed by no other word in the sentence are put in the ablative absolute, as,

Gebiȝedum cneopum. *St. Mark.*

With bended knees, (i.e. knees being bent.)

þȝm ȝȝt riȝecendum. *St. Mark.*

He yet speaking.

The excess or deficiency of measure, are put in the ablative, as,

Ðriȝm mundum hiȝrpa. *Men.*

Higher by three palms.

GOVERNMENT OF DIFFERENT CASES.

Adjectives which signify plenty, want, likeness, desert, guilt, and the substantive pana, are followed sometimes by a genitive, and sometimes by an ablative, as,

Fulle ðeaðra bana. *St. Mat.*

Full of dead men's bones.

Feor pana. *Ælf.*

Want of money.

Ðin ʒelica. *Boet.*

Like thee.

Medeʒ pʒp̃ðe. *St. Luke.*

Worthy of reward.

Deaðer ʒcýldiʒ. *St. Mat.*

Guilty of death.

When the words þe or þonne, are omitted after a comparative, the word following is put in the genitive or ablative, as,

Mape eallum onræʒðnʒrrum. *St. Mark.*

More than all sacrifices.

Space, distance, and measure, are put in the genitive, or accusative, as,

Ynceʒ lanʒ. *Leges Ælf.*

An inch long.

Ʒahta hund mila lanʒ. *Bede.*

Eight hundred miles long.

The *duration of time*, answering to the question *how long*, is put in the accusative, or ablative, as,

Ðp̃y ðaʒar, or þp̃um ðaʒum.

Three days.

The instrument, cause, or manner of an action is put in the genitive, dative, or accusative, as,

Godes tudnes 7 haliges 7erælig. *Bede.*

Happy in a good and holy offspring.

Eaƿim ƿær þe he næfþ. *Boet.*

Wretched for that which he hath not.

Weƿan ungelimƿer. *Chron. Sax.*

To bewail misfortune.

þe heoƿode micclum þær folces gýnna.
Ælf.

He much lamented the people's sins.

Verbs of accusing and depriving, govern a genitive, a dative, or an ablative of the thing, as,

Dýpnum 7eþingum beƿozen. *Leges Inæ.*

Accused of secret crimes.

Beƿurpan dohtra. *Gen.*

To deprive of his daughters.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

When two verbs come together, the latter is put in the infinitive mood, as,

Ne ƿolde him lætan ƿaldan his eorl-domes. *Chron. Sax.*

Would not allow him to act upon his earldom.

Instead of a nominative case, verbs in the infinitive mood have an accusative before

them, the conjunction *that* being understood, as,

Ge ʒereod me habban. *St. Luke.*

You see that I have.

Secʒaþ hyne libban. *St. Luke.*

They say that he lives.

The derivative infinitive is used for gerunds and supines, as,

Lom þu ur to forʒpillanne. *St. Mark.*

Art thou come to destroy us.

þȳt iſ eaþelic to ceþanne.

It is easy to be said.

þȳt iſ tīma to lufiʒenne.

It is time for loving.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs impersonal are of three kinds.

1st. Those expressed by man and the verb, as, man bƿohƿe, *one brought.*

2nd. By the pronoun singular hȳt and the verb, as, hȳt þunƿode, *it thundered.*

3rd. By the verb alone, as, me þinƿ, *me-thinks.*

Some Anglo-Saxon impersonals require an accusative of the person, and a dative of the thing, as,

Done peleʒan lȳrt anpealdeſ. *Boet.*

The rich man wishes for power.

Others have a dative of the person, and a genitive of the thing, as,

þræt belimpp þiŕ to þe. *Boet.*

What does this concern you.

The impersonal *ġebýnað*, signifying care, governs a double dative, as,

þým ne ġebýnað to þam rceapum. *St. John.*

He careth not for the sheep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A denial in Anglo-Saxon is often expressed by two or more negatives, as,

Ne om ic na ġriŕ. *St. John.*

I am not the Christ.

Reciprocals are often used by the Anglo-Saxons, as,

Ic me ġeŕeŕ. *Ælf. Gr.*

I rest myself.

Ondŕæð þe þinne ġoð. *Lev.*

Fear thou thy God.

Prepositions in composition govern the cases, which they govern when alone, as,

Ætŕeolan pæccum 7 ġebedum. *Bede.*

To be constant in watchings and prayers.

Ðæt land eall ðuph-ŕop. *Chron. Sax.*

He past thro' all that land.

The Anglo-Saxons often take the preposition from before the noun to which it should

be prefixed, and affix it to a word at the end of the sentence, thus for,

Open ealle þa rcipe ONÐE he rcipe.

Is read,

Open ealle þa rcipe ÐE he ON rcipe.

Conjunctions couple like cases, moods, and tenses, as,

þereman 7 Ealdred foron to Rome.
Chron. Sax.

Hereman and Ealdred went to Rome.

Ða ferdon 7 sumne man ofslagon. *Chr. Sax.*

Then they went and slew a certain man.

Interjections govern an accusative or vocative, as,

Eop me.

Ah me!

Eala þu.

Holloa you!

PRAXIS.

Ic lufiſe.
 Ðu nemſt.
 þe cƿæþ.
 We riƿtaþ.
 Sece ge.
 þi nýſton.
 Ðe cýnninſ ðrincæð.
 Speon hine ealne ðæſ.
 Bƿeotene riſbe hæfde.
 God anſƿarede.
 þe riðeſ ſecað þaƿ cild.
 Ic ſæde ſoð.
 Moſes ur ƿƿaƿ.
 Ne ſædde ge þiſ geƿriƿ.
 Ic ſtande on þaſ healfe.
 Paſmenideſ ſe ſceop geðode.
 þi bohton ƿýrt-ſeƿanſ.
 Se þe þeop ofſliþ
 Lſiſt ƿæſ to ðeað ſonðemed.
 Ne com into þam temple.
 Ic eom on hýna midlene.
 Wýlt þu hal beon.
 Ða ſeſde he þurh hýna midlen.
 þe aƿaſ 7 ſeſde to hiſ huſe.

Ðu hýt reȝrt.
 Pilatus pundrude.
 Ġart is Ġod.
 Ġeorupull þu eart.
 Ic ȝ Fæder ȝynt an.
 þe mihte ȝif he polde.
 Ġe ne onȝytaþ.
 Ofeþ ȝpa maneȝa þeoda.
 Acra hine hiȝ piȝena.
 Apendan of hiepe ȝede.
 þi pluȝon ofeþ Tamere.
 Ic ȝend ȝnetan.
 Iohanneȝ foþbæd him.
 Ðæt ealde is betere.
 Ne tȝn þu þine neah-ȝeburȝ.
 Ðu ȝefilȝt Ġoder hære.
 Ðe mona peaxþ ȝ panað.
 Ġriȝt ȝe-ȝett þiȝ ȝebed.
 Eart þu Iudea cȝninc.
 Ġoder ȝȝfu pær on him.
 Min ȝeritneȝ is roð.
 þpæt ȝmeaȝe ȝe betpeox eop.
 Ðceal ic hon eopeȝne cȝninȝe.
 Ða ȝæde he hȝm eft ofeþ biȝȝpell.

Ġiȝ ic me pend to þiȝeȝ fołceȝ dome.
 þeȝ ȝindon þæȝa manna naman appitene.
 Ðe hata ȝumori ðriȝnȝþ ȝ ȝearpæþ ȝæd.
 þeȝ ȝputelaþ on þiȝe Ġriȝteȝ bec.
 Ne ȝe ne purpen eoppe meȝeȝnotu
 tofoȝan eopȝan ȝȝnon.

ƿpa ƿpa ealle ƿteorƿan ƿeorðað onlihte
 ⁊ Ʒebirhte of ðære runnan.

Ðonne ic ymbe ƿƿelc ƿmealicoƿt þence.

Nan ƿuht nære ƿýrre þonne unƷercean-
 ƿirner.

ƷeƷaderodon þa þeƷenar hi ealle on
 Eoƿorƿic-ƿcipe.

Biððað ðrihten ꝥ hiƿ þunorƿaða Ʒer-
 ƿicon.

Ʒom ƿe cýnƷ eft onƷean to EnƷle-
 lande.

Þƿý ðo Ʒe ꝥ eop alýfed nýr on ƿert-
 ðaƷum.

Ʒoð hýrðe Ʒýlþ hýr liƿ ƿor hiƿ
 ƿceapon.

Ʒýþþan ƿor ƿe þælend to Ʒalilea.

Ðu earƿ min Ʒoð and min Ðrihten.

Ʒoð luƿoðe miððan-earð ƿpa ꝥ he ƿealde
 hýr anceunneðan ðunnu.

Ʒe Ʒýlþe me Ʒýnð to Ʒeritnerre ðac ic
 ƿæðe.

Ne eom ic Ʒriƿt. ac ic eom aƷend beƿo-
 nan hýne.

Min Ʒeoc ýr ƿýnrum ⁊ min býrðen ýr
 leoht.

Þƿær iƿ þeop anlicnýr ⁊ þiƿ Ʒeppit.

Ne mæƷ ic nan þinƷ ðon ƿƿam me Ʒýl-
 ƿum.

Ne nan man ne ƿent niƿe ƿin on ealde
 býtta.

Ðe þælend þa aƷende hýr ƿteƿne ⁊ ƿorþ-
 ƿeide.

Lufa þinne nehrtan swa þe sylfne.

Lumað to me ealle þe swincað and Ʒery-
mede sƷynt. and ic eow Ʒeblyssege.

Ðis Ʒr fram Drihtne ƷeƷorðen 7 hit
Ʒr Ʒundorlic on urum eazum.

VOCABULARY.

-
- Ac, con. *but*.
 acŕian, verb, *to ask*.
 alýŕan, verb, *to allow*.
 an, noun of number, *one*.
 ancenneða, *adject. only-begotten*.
 and, con. *and*.
 anlicner, sub. *likeness*.
 anŕpanian, verb, *to answer*.
 aŕian, verb, *to arise*.
 aŕendan, verb, *to send*.
 aŕendan, verb, *to depart*.
 aŕŕitan, verb, *to write*.
 Bec, sub. *a book*.
 beŕonan, prep. *before*.
 beon, sub. verb, *to be*.
 betere, comp. adj. *better*.
 betpeox, prep. *between, among*.
 biððan, verb, *to ask, pray*.
 biŕŕpell, sub. *a parable*.
 Bŕeotene, sub. *Britain*.
 býŕan, verb, *to buy*.
 býŕðen sub. *a burden*.
 býtt, sub. *a bottle*.
 Lild, sub. *a child*.

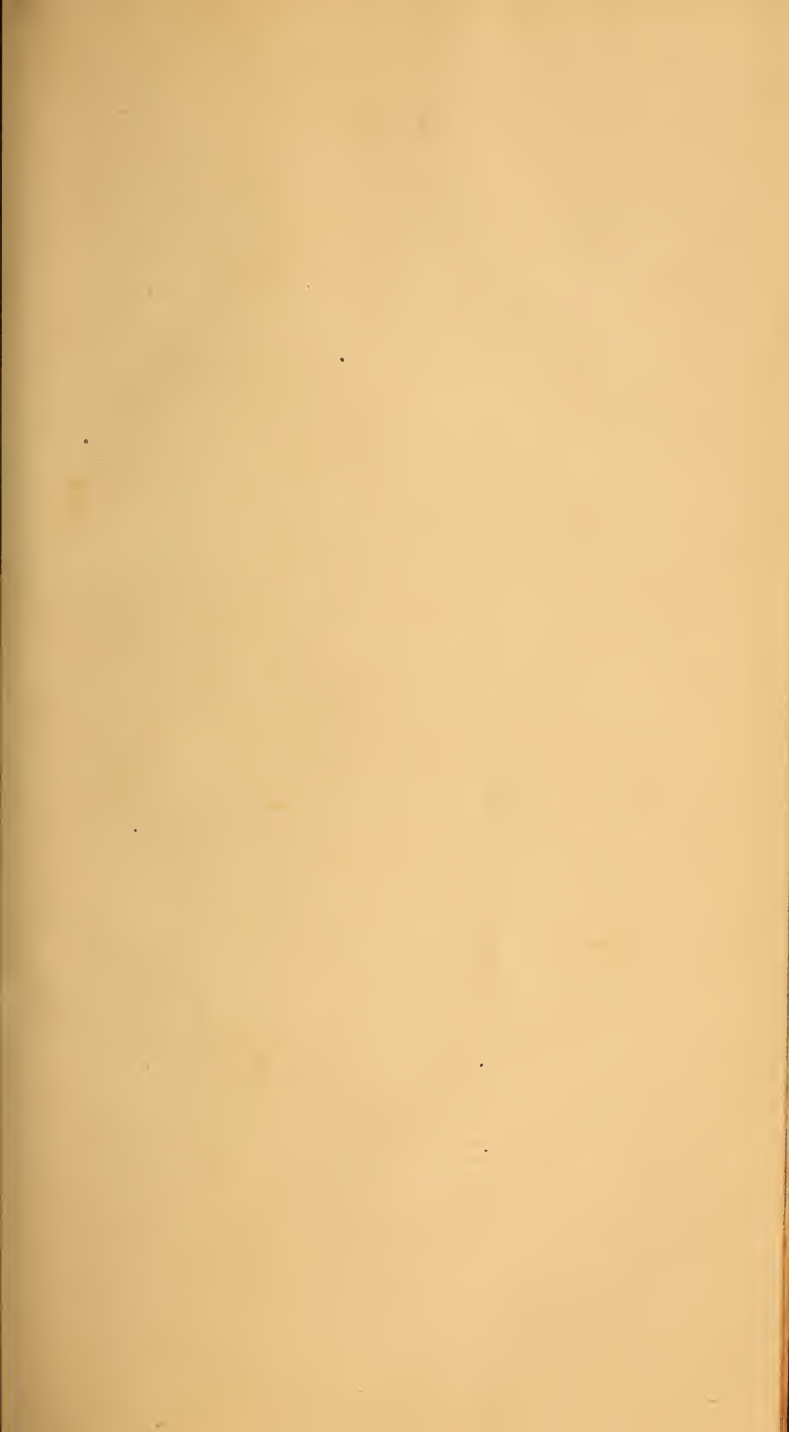
- cuman, verb, *to come*.
 cpæðan, verb, *to say*.
 cýninze, sub. *a king*.
 Dæz, sub. *a day*.
 deað, sub. *death*.
 dome, sub. *doom, opinion, decree*.
 don, verb, *to do*.
 ðrihten, sub. *a lord*.
 ðrincan, verb, *to drink*.
 ðrynzan, verb, *to dry, to ripen*.
 Eaz, sub. *an eye*.
 eal, adj. *all*.
 eald, adj. *old*.
 eft, adv. *often, again*.
 Eoporwic, sub. *York*.
 Fæder, sub. *a father*.
 ferzan, verb, *to go*.
 ferz, sub. *a feast*.
 flezan, verb, *to flee*.
 folc, sub. *folk*.
 for, prep. *for*.
 forbeodan, verb, *to forbid*.
 forðeman, verb, *to condemn*.
 forð, adv. *forth*.
 forðfeþan, verb, *to go forth*.
 fram, prep. *from, of*.
 Gatz, sub. *a ghost, a spirit*.
 zeapþian, ver. *to ripen*.
 zebed, sub. *a command*.
 zeblirþian, ver. *to make light, or joyful*.
 zebrihtan, ver. *to illuminate*.
 zedon, ver. *to make, or do*.

- ʒeʒillan, ver. *to fill*.
 ʒeʒadeʒian, ver. *to collect*.
 ʒeoc, sub. *a yoke*.
 ʒeopnʒnll, adj. *careful*.
 ʒeʒetʒtan, ver. *to set, or appoint*.
 ʒeʒpican, ver. *to cease*.
 ʒeʒyʒman, ver. *to load*.
 ʒeʒitʒneʒʒ, sub. *a witness, testimony*.
 ʒeʒopʒdan, ver. *to be done*.
 ʒeʒpʒitan, ver. *to write*.
 ʒeʒpʒit, sub. *scripture, inscription*.
 ʒiʒ, con. *if*.
 ʒoð, sub. *God*.
 ʒoð, adj. *good*.
 ʒneʒtan, ver. *to greet*.
 ʒyʒʒu, sub. *a gift*.
 ʒabban, ver. *to have*.
 hælenðe, sub. *a healer, a saviour*.
 hæʒe, sub. *a house*.
 hal, adj. *whole, healed*.
 haʒ, adj. *hot*.
 he, pron. *he*.
 heaʒʒ, sub. *side, half*.
 heʒ, adv. *here*.
 honan, ver. *to hang*.
 huʒe, sub. *a house*.
 hpa, inter. pron. *who*.
 hpý, adv. *why*.
 hýpðe, sub. *a shepherd*.
 Ic, pron. *I*.
 into, prep. *into*.
 Leohʒ, adj. *light*.

- lif, sub. *a life*.
 lufian, ver. *to love*.
 Mæzan, ver. *to be able*.
 man, sub. *a man*.
 maneƷ, adj. *many*.
 mepeƷƿot, sub. *a pearl*.
 miððan-eapð, sub. *the world*.
 miðlen, sub. *middle, midst*.
 min, pron. poss. *mine*.
 mona, sub. mas. *the moon*.
 Næpe, for ne pæpe, ver. *see beon*.
 nama, sub. *a name*.
 nan, for ne an, adj. *none, no one*.
 ne, adv. *not*.
 neah-Ʒebur, sub. *a neighbour*.
 nehrta, sub. *a neighbour*.
 nemnan, ver. *to name*.
 nip, adj. *new*.
 nyr, for ne yr, ver. *see beon*.
 nyrƿtan, nýtan, ver. *to be ignorant of*.
 Of, prep. *of, from*.
 ofen, prep. *over*.
 ofrlean, ver. *to slay*.
 on, prep. *on, in*.
 onƷean, adv. *again*.
 onƷýtan, ver. *to know*.
 onlihtan, ver. *to enlighten*.
 oðer, adj. *another*.
 Ræðan, ver. *to read*.
 sæð, sub. *a seed*.
 rceap, sub. *a sheep*.
 rceop, sub. *a poet, an artist*.

- rcipe, sub. *a shire.*
 re, reo, þaτ, article, *the.*
 realðan, ver. *to give.*
 recan, ver. *to seek.*
 reȝan, ver. *to say, speak.*
 rendan, ver. *to send.*
 ribbe, sub. *peace.*
 rittan, ver. *to sit.*
 rmeaȝan, ver. *to enquire.*
 rmealicoꝛτ, adv. *very intently.*
 roð, adj. *true.*
 rpeonan, ver. *to urge, persuade.*
 rstandan, ver. *to stand.*
 rted, sub. *a place, stead.*
 rtepne, sub. *an institution.*
 rteopna, sub. *a star.*
 rumoꝛ, sub. *summer.*
 runna, sub. fem. *the sun.*
 runnu, sub. *a son.*
 rpa, adv. *so.*
 rpa rpa, adv. *like as.*
 rpelc, adj. *such.*
 rpincan, ver. *to labour.*
 rputelian, ver. *to be manifest.*
 rpȳn, sub. *a swine.*
 rȳlan, ver. *to give.*
 rȳlf, adj. *self.*
 rȳððan, adv. *afterwards.*
 Temple, sub. *a temple.*
 to, prep. *to.*
 tofoꝛan, prep. *before.*
 tȳnan, ver. *to be angry with.*

- Ða, adv. *then*.
 þencan, ver. *to think*.
 þegen, sub. *a thane, a baron*.
 þeod, sub. *a nation*.
 þeof, sub. *a thief*.
 þin, pron. poss. *thine*.
 þing, sub. *a thing*.
 þis, pron. dem. *this*.
 þonne, adv. *than, that*.
 þonne, con. *then*.
 þu, pron. *thou*.
 þunoræða, sub. *thunder*.
 þurh, prep. *through*.
 Ungeſceadþiſneſ, sub. *imprudence*.
 Wanian, ver. *to wane*.
 pexan, ver. *to wax, to increase*.
 pendan, ver. *to go, to wend*.
 peorðan, ver. *to be*.
 pin, sub. *wine*.
 piſan, sub. *morals*.
 ppiſtan, ver. *to write*.
 puhƿ, sub. *a thing*.
 pundorlic, adj. *wonderful*.
 pundorlican, ver. *to wonder*.
 puppan, ver. *to cast, to throw*.
 pýnrum, adj. *easy, pleasant*.
 pýrre, adj. *worse*.
 pýrƿ-ſeman, sub. *aromatics*.
 Ymbe, prep. *about*.







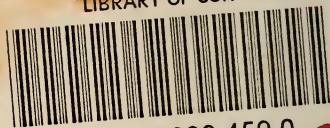








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